

76 Strikers Injured By Rubber Bullets Near Johannesburg

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Police officers and mine security guards fired rubber bullets at 700 black strikers Friday and injured 76, South African mine owners said.

The Anglo American Corp., the country's largest gold producer, said the strikers, armed with machetes and gasoline bombs, had thrown stones when the police and guards ordered them to disperse at the Western Deep Levels gold mine west of Johannesburg. It said eight remained hospitalized, four in serious condition.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, put the figure of injured at 78, including seven hospitali-

zated. The union said the strikers had been singing outside their residential hostel at the mine when the police were called in.

Of the six major mining compa-

nies, Anglo American has been the most seriously affected since gold and coal miners began striking Sunday in the largest wage-related work stoppage in South African history.

Anglo American mines pro-

duced 39.2 percent of South Afri-

ca's 638 tons of gold last year. Gold

exports account for 60 percent of

the nation's foreign currency earn-

ings.

"Repeated attempts were made

to disperse the crowd, but the

group then advanced on the security

forces, throwing stones, and were

dispersed by firing rubber

bullets," the company said in state-

ment.

Peter Gush, head of the gold and

uranium division at Anglo Ameri-

can, denied union accusations that

the police were being used to break

the strike.

"If striking workers behaved in a

peaceful manner, security action

would have been unnecessary," he

said.

A union spokesman, Marcel

Golding, said in response: "What is

becoming clear to us is that Anglo

is trying to portray a picture of the

union as an organization involved in

violence and intimidation.

"We totally reject this. There is

no evidence to suggest that 340,000

miners have been intimidated to

engage in strike action. All injuries

to date have been caused by trig-

ger-happy police and mine secu-

rity."

More than 80 strikers were in-

jured and, according to the union,

200 were arrested in previous inci-

ents during the strike, which has

also affected processing plants and

refineries.

On Thursday, one striker was

slightly injured when the police

fired tear gas and rubber bullets at

about 300 miners singing a sit-in at

Anglo American's Ergo plant, east of

Johannesburg. Twenty-three strik-

ers were arrested.

Anglo American obtained a

court eviction order Thursday after

charging that the men had sabo-

taged machinery and had released

five tons of sulfuric acid.

Anglo American said it planned to

close one gold and one coal mine

permanently, with the loss of 2,700

jobs, unless strikers returned to

work by Monday. The company said

the Western Holdings gold

mine had been operating at a loss

See STRIKE, Page 5

This 15th-century drawing can be seen in the current exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Protesters in South Korea denounce the government over the slow pace of promised reforms. Page 6.

■ Former Prime Minister Karet Wilcock of Norway has been proposed by Oslo to be NATO secretary-general. Page 3.

■ Ships avoided a port near the Gulf despite claims it had been cleared of mines. Page 2.

■ BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. spy agencies are taking a do-it-yourself approach to supercomputers. Page 9.

■ Dow close: DOWN 6.06

The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1875 1.5875 150.10 6.2765

Managua Links Accord With Halt to U.S. Aid

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's vice president says the Sandinist government is ready to restore full press and political freedoms, but only if the United States ceases to aid the Nicaraguan rebels.

The statements by the vice president, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, were the first detailed comments by the Sandinists outlining their plans to carry out the accord signed Aug. 7 by five Central American presidents.

The political changes that Mr. Ramirez said the Sandinists are preparing would be the most sweeping since they seized power in 1979. The peace accord requires democratization in all Central American countries and includes a "vehement exhortation" to outside powers to stop aiding rebel groups.

"If President Reagan says he supports the Guatemalan agreement, but does not end aid to the counterrevolution, he is sinking the

agreement," Mr. Ramirez said. "There cannot be peace if counterrevolutionaries continue their military activity and the United States keeps supporting them."

Opposition leaders Friday urged the Sandinists to comply with the accord, but said they were pessimistic about the prospects for peace and democracy here, Reuters reported from Managua.

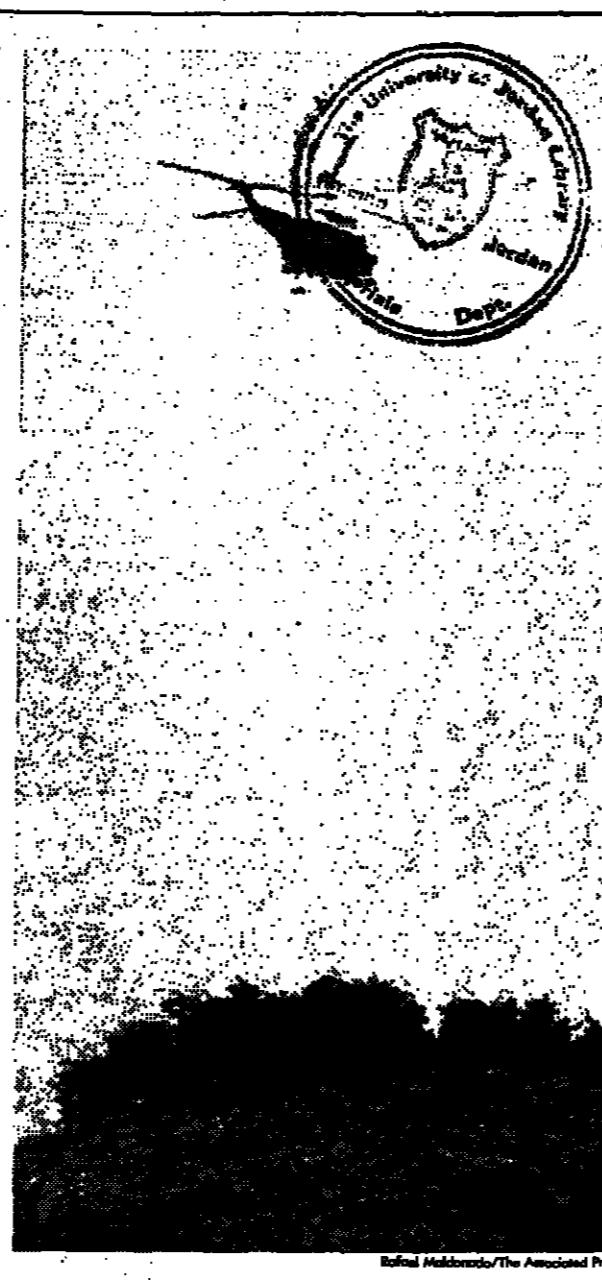
The call for compliance came in a statement issued by the Democratic Coordinator, a loose alliance of opposition political parties, business figures and two independent labor unions.

Mr. Ramirez said the Sandinist government had begun to determine precisely what kind of legal and other changes Nicaragua must accept in order to comply with the accord. He said the necessary legislation and decrees, including one allowing the reopening of the opposition newspaper *La Prensa*, would be ready for implementation on Nov. 7, the deadline imposed by the accord.

"We want the country to be at peace in 90 days," he said.

But he said the measures would

See ACCORD, Page 5



The president's helicopter, Marine One, above, landing at his ranch, and the Piper Archer plane, right, being guarded by sheriff's deputies at John Wayne Airport while the pilot was questioned. He was later released.

Reagan in a Helicopter Scare Agents Chase Small Plane After Close Call

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — A small plane was involved in a near-collision with the helicopter carrying President Ronald Reagan to his ranch northwest of here, White House officials said.

They said Thursday that the pilot of the Piper Archer aircraft was detained after a 50- to 60-minute chase by another government helicopter. A passenger in the plane was also detained, United Press International reported.

[A White House official said Friday that the Federal Aviation Administration revoked the license of the Piper's pilot, The Associated Press reported from Santa Barbara.

[The license of Ralph W. Meyers of Lake Oswego, Oregon, was revoked for "careless and reckless operation of an aircraft" and for violating the restricted air space over Mr. Reagan's ranch in the San Ynez Mountains, said the presidential spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater.

[Earlier, the Secret Service said no criminal charges would be filed against Mr. Meyers. The pilot and his passenger were released after questioning.]

Colonel Michael Glenn, the pilot of Marine One, the president's helicopter, said he had viewed the incident as "very serious" and had notified the FAA immediately.

While the incident was officially classified as a "pilot near-miss," Mr. Fitzwater, who was in the helicopter, said Colonel Glenn did not believe a collision had been imminent.

According to Mr. Fitzwater, the pilot said the plane was 200 to 300 feet away from Marine One horizontally and 150 feet below the helicopter at the point where they were closest together.

After Marine One landed, Secret Service agents alerted a White House staff helicopter, Nighthawk Three, piloted by Captain Mike Duvu, which followed the airplane to John Wayne Airport in Orange County, more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) away, Mr. Fitzwater said.

The Piper Archer pilot was taken into custody after the plane landed there, according to Don Adams, a supervisor at John Wayne Airport.

Mr. Fitzwater said the small plane was observed by the control tower at the Santa Barbara airport flying about 100 feet (30 meters) over Mr. Reagan's ranch in restricted airspace.

Santa Barbara immediately radioed Secret Service agents on a helicopter known as Nighthawk Two, which was just landing at the ranch, Mr. Fitzwater said. The agents alerted Marine One.

"The marine pilot initiated what he called a gentle climb and right-hand turn," Mr. Fitzwater said. "At this point the marine pilot saw the unknown aircraft. He was convinced he was not on a collision course."

He said that none of the passengers on the president's helicopter saw the plane. Among those aboard Marine One with the president and Mr. Fitzwater were the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr.; Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Frank C. Carlucci; and the president's physician, Colonel John E. Hutton Jr.

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U.S. Navy Learns Pitfalls Of Protecting Gulf Lanes

Mined Channel Could Be Avoided By Sailing in Iran's 'Exclusion' Area

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the U.S. Navy is finding out, protecting shipping in the Gulf is no easy task. Kuwaiti tankers flying the American flag entered the Gulf last month with a naval escort prepared to cope with air attacks and suicide boats, only to have one of the ships unexpectedly fall victim to an aged mine planted in a narrow shipping channel.

There is no easy solution to safeguarding commercial shipping in the Gulf as long as Iran and Iraq consider the Gulf a war zone and see an advantage in attacking ships.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ping associated with the other side. Each side has drawn lines and established zones to govern the movement of shipping to its advantage.

The Iraqis have declared the northeastern waters of the upper Gulf a prohibited war zone, warning that they will attack all vessels in that zone above 29 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. That zone includes Kharg Island, Iran's principal oil transhipment point and the target of many Iraqi air raids.

The line that the Iraqians have drawn is more ambitious. Its "exclusion zone" runs the length of the Gulf about 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the Iranian coast. The Iraqians have declared these waters a war zone and they warn all shipping headed for non-Iranian ports to sail west of that line.

Unlike Libya and its claim to the Gulf of Sidra, which the United States has challenged, Iran views its exclusion zone as an interim wartime measure. Like many coastal nations, Iran claims a 12-mile limit. The United States recognizes three-mile limits but normally does not challenge a 12-mile claim.

Law of the sea experts say a belligerent state may declare a "zone of danger" through which neutral vessels operate at their own peril, providing international war-takers are not closed. The main shipping channel through the Gulf runs west of the Iranian exclusion zone and remains open.

Gulf shipping, including the Kuwaiti tankers under American naval escort, honors the Iranian zone and stays outside it. By so doing, however, shipping to Kuwait is confined to a narrow channel two-thirds up the Gulf in the vicinity of Farsi Island. The island, which is Iranian, is on one side of the chan-

nel while shallow water borders the other.

It was in this narrow channel — about two miles wide — that the supertanker Bridgeton hit a mine presumed to be Iranian while under U.S. Navy escort last month.

Future convoys could avoid this easily mined passage by sailing through deeper waters and a wider channel east of Farsi, but that would bring the ships into the Iranian exclusion zone. Such a move would reduce the mine threat but it would not eliminate it because randomly planted mines would still pose a hazard.

More importantly, transit of the Iranian zone could be seen as a deliberate challenge to Iran and could lead to confrontation if Tehran decided to respond with air and suicide-boat attacks against tankers and escorts.

The navy feels confident it can deal with Iranian attacks at sea, even in Iranian waters, but government officials declined even to discuss crossing the Iranian exclusion line, saying that the issue was too sensitive.

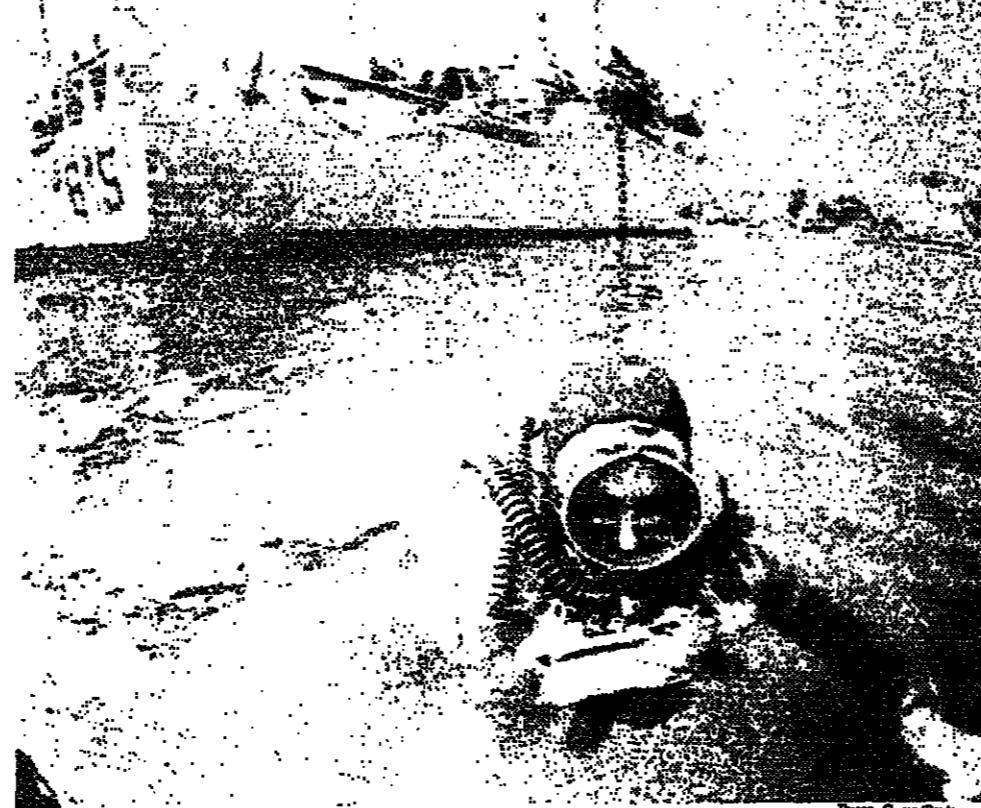
Naval officers in the Pentagon said the mine threat off Farsi was a one-time surprise and the recent steps taken to improve mine countermeasures in the Gulf would soon make the idea of an alternate route moot.

Even though Iran and Iraq have both delineated war zones in the Gulf, they bear only a loose relationship to the sites of attacks.

The Iranian exclusion line drawn to keep our foreign shipping, not dealing with Iran has had the unintended effect of delineating a free-fire zone for Iraqi aircraft, which attack ships they find inside the zone.

The air attack on the U.S. frigate Stark in May took place when an Iraqi pilot reportedly made a navigational error and thought he was attacking a ship inside the Iranian exclusion zone.

The Iraqians have carried out most of their acknowledged attacks on shipping in the lower Gulf and into Kuwait, in the narrow channel west of Farsi Island and most recently outside the Gulf, off the coast of Oman, where ships frequently anchor.



A French Navy diver training Friday at Toulon, France, near his minesweeper, which has been ordered to sail to the Gulf. France and Britain are sending minesweepers to the area.

Tiny Gulf Emirates Fear the War's Spread

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

MANAMA, Bahrain — The tiny emirates of the Gulf, shimmering new fantasy cities built on the sands of oil money, are gripped by fear of the spreading danger in the Iran-Iraq war, now seven years old.

American, British and French ships are converging on the Gulf, where mines and Iranian speedboats menace the oil tankers that brought wealth.

And the recent violence in Mecca during the Islamic pilgrimage, which left at least 400 people dead, many of them Iraqians, reawakened the seventh-century schism in Islam that dominates life here.

"Twenty years ago we were in the Middle Ages," said Tariq Almosayed, Bahrain's minister of information. "Oil wealth has brought us progress, education, modernity. Now, all is threatened by the fighting among our neighbors. It is a dangerous time."

Floating mines that had been detected in a formerly safe haven outside the Gulf.

The mine was somewhere among 60 ships anchored off Fujairah on Tuesday a loose mine damaged an American-operated, Panamanian-registered tanker. The

It was on this 30-mile-long (48-kilometer-long) island, 10 miles wide at its broadest, that oil was first discovered on a peak called Jebel Dukhan, all of 400 feet (120 meters) high.

It was the precursor of wealth in the Gulf emirates — Bahrain, Ku-

wait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which comprises the sheikhdoms of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al Quwain, Ajman, Fujairah and Ras al Khaimah.

Until recently, the emirates

— emir means prince or leader in Arabic — were nothing more than mud-walled forts protecting a trading post and an occasional collection of black goat-hair tents of visiting Bedouins.

The oil money, particularly in

the boom years of the 1970s, brought the major emirates an explosion of glass skyscrapers, international hotels and shopping malls in place of bazaars.

In an air-conditioned mall be-

hind the Sheraton Hotel, perched

in the evening by incense at tradi-

tional stands, a men's shoe store

displays a selection of black patent

leather sandals, presumably for

wearing with the white gown called

variously a *dishdash* or *thobe* at

what would be black-tie occasions

in other places.

Bahrain, for centuries a seafaring

and trading society, prides itself on

being the most cosmopolitan, worldly nation in the Gulf region.

It is flanked not only by Ayatollah

Rubollah Khomeini's Shiite funda-

mentalist to the north but by

the strict Sunni Wahabbi doctrine

of Saudi Arabia to the west.

Sophisticated Bahrain estab-

lished itself as a banking and com-

munications center in a region new-

ly rich but usually suspicious of

foreigners. Now, with banks cut-

back, the new hotels under-

booked and foreign workers leav-

ing because of what has been a

worldwide oil glut, financial ex-

perts say the economic difficulties

will be compounded by uncertain-

ties of the war and tensions from

the Mecca riots.

"We have lived with this war for

seven years," said a young govern-

ment official the other night, sipping a cold American beer, a taste threatened by the Islamic funda-

mentalist tide. "But now everybody

can see it is really bad. Now we

have all these navies coming in. It is

a very dangerous situation. All it

would take to create a confrontation

is one crazy, and they have so

many mines."

Perhaps more important than

the immediate dangers in the Gulf

waters is the historic split between

the mainstream Sunni branch of

Islam, the faith of the rulers of the

countries, and the Shiite branch, a

messianic faith of the downtow-

ned, tending to martyrdom.

Shiism is the religion of many

not only in Iran but also in Leba-

non, Iraq, Kuwait, the oil-producing

province of Saudi Arabia and in

Bahrain, where they constitute 70

percent of the population of 300,000 citizens and 100,000 non-

citizens.

This overwhelming majority, sil-

ent because of an extremely effective

internal security network, rep-

resents a kind of standing threat to

the rule of the traditional Sunni

Moslem tribal chieftain Sheikha

Isma, the 10th emir of the al-Khalifa

family since Arab Bedouins expel-

led the Persians from Bahrain in

1783. The sheikh is widely repre-

sented by Western diplomats and other Arab rulers.

In Kuwait to the north, a Shiite

minority of about a third of the

population has spawned an under-

ground resistance that has begun to

plant bombs in the wealth-producing

oil fields and to call for the

overthrow of the al-Sabah family,

which is Sunni and has ruled since

1756. In 1981, security forces ar-

rested 60 Shiites, reportedly trained

in Iran, for trying to overthrow the

government.

The Shiite population in Bahrain

is divided between ethnic Arabs,

who live mostly in small villages

scattered around the island and are

relatively poor farmers, and a

small but important group of

Persian origin, wealthy merchants

and traders in Manama, the capi-

tal. Many of these still speak Per-

ish at home, although the families

might have lived in Bahrain for

three or four generations.

Iranian and Saudi television can

be received in Bahrain, as in most

of the Gulf, and each side conducts

a diplomatic and propaganda cam-

paign to give its side of the Mecca

violence.

"The violence will have a polar-

izing effect," a Western diplomat

said. "People will tend to see it

through a sectarian prism. That is

inevitable."

Attack on Ex-Egyptian Minister Fails

CAIRO (AP) — A former Egyptian interior minister and opponent of

Moslem extremism has survived an assassination attempt, in the second

murder bid against an ex-interior minister in three months, the official

Middle East News Agency reported Friday.

Mohammed Nabawi Ismail was on the balcony of his apartment in the

Cairo suburb of Mohandessin when four attackers fired at him late

Thursday, the agency said. The report said the attackers escaped after fire

was returned by Mr. Ismail's bodyguards.

Mr. Ismail was appointed by President Anwar Sadat to lead a crack

team of anti-terrorists after Christians and Moslems clashed in Cairo in

1981. After Sadat was assassinated that year, Mr. Ismail's successor,

Hassan Abu Bushra, led a crackdown on Moslem fundamentalists. In

May, Mr. Abu Bushra was shot and seriously wounded in Cairo. He is still

being treated.

Af

Norwegian Is Proposed To Fill Top NATO Post

Reuters
BRUSSELS — Former Prime Minister Karet Willoch of Norway has formally been proposed by the Norwegian government as a candidate for the post of NATO secretary-general, a NATO spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Willoch, 58, a conservative who was prime minister from 1981 to 1986, is the first publicly confirmed candidate to succeed Lord Carrington, who plans to retire from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization post in June.

"He is a great Atlanticist," a NATO diplomat said of Mr. Willoch. "He has been head of government and he is known as having a big interest in defense issues."

Another point in Mr. Willoch's favor is that he was seen as a trusted ally of the United States when he was prime minister.

NATO diplomats stressed, however, that the search for a successor to Lord Carrington was still in its early stages.

Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister, and Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister, also are believed to be candidates, among others.

Willoch publicly throwing his hat into the ring means that others have to make up their minds pretty quickly over whether they are going to step into the race as well," a NATO official said.

A decision on Mr. Willoch could be made in December at a scheduled meeting of alliance foreign ministers, officials said.

Lord Carrington, 68, is sticking by an early pledge to serve only four years.

Officials say the next NATO secretary-general would take over at a delicate moment, as the alliance maps out plans to reshape its nuclear deterrent in light of U.S.-Soviet arms control moves.

If, as expected, the superpowers sign an agreement banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles this year, the new secretary-general would have to steer potentially tricky debate over future nuclear strategy, officials say.

The secretary-general's term is open-ended. The post traditionally is held by a European because an American always occupies the military post of Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Two Britons, including Lord Carrington, have held the post. The Netherlands also have provided two secretary-generals, and Belgium and Italy have each contributed one.

Diplomats say the idea of finding a secretary-general from Norway might appeal to other smaller NATO members, who often have complained that alliance positions are decided behind the scenes by the bigger members.

Diplomats say that Mr. Wörner, 52, also would be a strong contender if he won the backing of the Bonn government.

But Mr. Wörner's initial opposition to a superpower accord on eliminating both medium- and short-range missiles, now supported by NATO, weighs against him, some diplomats say.

The chairman of NATO's military committee, General Wolfgang Altenburg, is also a West German and diplomats say some allies would not approve of one nation occupying two senior alliance posts.

Raquel Torres, 78, Star Of Early Sound Movies

United Press International
LOS ANGELES — Raquel Torres, 78, who made a vivid impression in several early sound movies before her retirement in the late 1930s, died Monday after a heart attack.

Miss Torres, whose real name was Paula Marie Osterman, was born Nov. 11, 1908, in Hermosillo, Mexico. She began her acting career in 1928, playing the lead opposite Monte Blue in MGM's "White Shadows of the South Seas."

The film was the studio's first feature fully synchronized for dialogue, music and effects and Miss Torres won her role on the basis of beauty and a pleasing voice.

She played leading roles in "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," and "The Desert Rider" in 1929, "Under a Texas Moon" and "The Sea Bat" in 1930 and "Aloha" in 1931. She also appeared in the Marx Brothers' classic "Duck Soup" in 1933.

Other deaths:
Sherwood Bailey, 64, a red-headed, freckled-faced child actor in the mischievous "Our Gang" films, who grew up to become a civil engineer, Thursday in Newport Beach, California, of cancer.

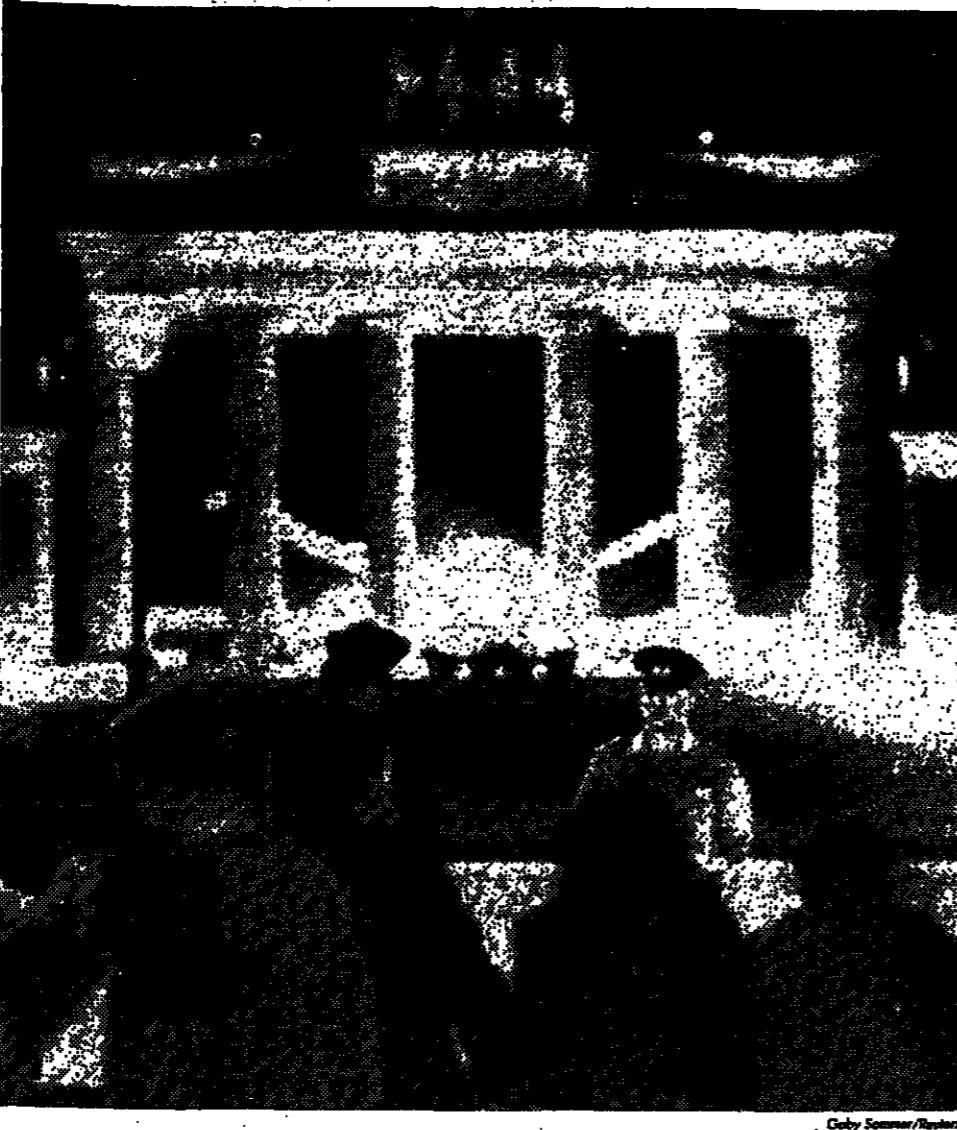
Alexander Ziegler, 43, a Swiss

actor, writer and prominent homosexual activist, Tuesday in Zurich.

Monsignor Antonio Plaza, 77, a former archbishop of La Plata, Argentina, who supported the former military government's crackdown on suspected leftists and was the police chaplain during the military government of 1976-83, Tuesday in La Plata.

Lester Gaba, 80, creator of the lifelike Gaba Girls display-window mannequins for Beer & Co. and other New York stores, and a producer of elaborate fashion shows in the 1940s and '50s, Wednesday in New York, of cancer.

Classes resumed immediately for the 3,000 students at the university's two campuses north of Jerusalem, and no incidents were reported.



Border guards in East Berlin forming a cordon near the Brandenburg Gate.

East Berlin Detains 12 After Protest Marking 26th Anniversary of Wall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Authorities in East Berlin took into custody about a dozen people out of a crowd of 300 who rallied to protest the Berlin Wall, witnesses said Friday.

During the protest Thursday night, members of the crowd chanted, "The wall must go."

Later a man ran up to the western side of the concrete wall, doused it with a flammable liquid and set the liquid ablaze.

Thursday was the 26th anniversary of the day that East Germany started construction of the wall.

East German authorities made no official statements about the protest near the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin.

Witnesses, who requested that they not be identified, said they saw police taking about a dozen people into custody. The fate of the detainees was not known.

The witnesses said most of the protesters were young people.

Many appeared to have been drinking heavily before the protest, the witnesses said.

The witnesses and West Berlin police reported that the protesters shouted: "Berlin, Berlin, the wall must go" and "Murderers."

Police said the demonstrators could be heard clearly in West Berlin, about 300 meters away. The East Berlin crowd was apparently given encouragement by a small group of people on the western side who echoed the shouts from the east.

Scuffles broke out on the eastern side when an elderly man wielding a stick denounced the youths and defended the building of the wall, which more than 75 East Germans have been killed while trying to cross to West Berlin.

"You have the comrades here to thank that you can live in peace," he shouted, pointing towards the green-uniformed border guards. The crowd jeered and a youth

knocked the man to the ground. Eventually he walked away, pursued by angry youths.

The witnesses in East Berlin said that, in spite of the arrests, East German police made an effort to remain in the background, apparently to avoid clashing with the demonstrators.

A West Berlin police spokesman said the East Berlin demonstration broke up about an hour before midnight.

Shortly after midnight, in West Berlin, the police arrested a man who, they said, set the fire at the wall. Two persons suspected of being his accomplices were also taken into custody.

East German firefighters quickly put out the blaze, and the three suspects were arrested soon thereafter.

A West Berlin police spokesman said the three could be charged with disturbing the peace and destroying property. (AP, Reuters)

3 Members of Jewish Defense League Admit Roles in New York Bombings

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Three former leaders of the Jewish Defense League have pleaded guilty to racketeering charges involving bombings aimed at Soviet citizens here, including a firebombing at Lincoln Center last October before a performance of the Moscow State Symphony.

The Jewish Defense League was

founded in 1968 by Rabbi Meir Kahane, now a member of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament. It was said to have grown to more than 10,000 members in the early 1970s before going into decline.

The guilty pleas were made by Vincent Vancier, 30; Murray Young, 59; and Jay Cohen, 24. Prosecutors characterized Mr. Vancier as Rabbi Kahane's choice to be the national chairman of the league. Each defendant could face up to 20 years in prison and \$25,000 in fines. All remained free on bond until sentenced.

Prosecutors accused the three Thursday of "a pattern of terrorist acts, including bombings, arsons, extortions and fraud."

The investigation began in February 1984 after the firebombing of a car parked at a New York residential complex for Soviet diplomats, an attack cited in Thursday's charges.

Prosecutors charged that Jewish Defense League members firebombed a Pan American World Airways trucking facility at John F. Kennedy International Airport last year, apparently because the airline had resumed flights to the Soviet Union. They also charged that the Jewish Defense League fraudulently raised money in the guise of a campaign committee for Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York.

In an interview with The Village Voice last year, Mr. Vancier said: "If the Soviets are afraid that their diplomats in the U.S. will be killed, that their offices will be blown up and that we will take other actions that will disrupt Soviet-American relations, they'll realize that they are better off letting Jews go."

The charges detail a pattern of violence purportedly aimed at pro-

leather activists, Tuesday in Zurich.

MONSIEUR ANTONIO PLAZA, 77, a former archbishop of La Plata, Argentina, who supported the former military government's crackdown on suspected leftists and was the police chaplain during the military government of 1976-83, Tuesday in La Plata.

LESTER GABA, 80, creator of the lifelike Gaba Girls display-window mannequins for Beer & Co. and other New York stores, and a producer of elaborate fashion shows in the 1940s and '50s, Wednesday in New York, of cancer.

ALEXANDER ZIEGLER, 43, a Swiss

actor, writer and prominent homosexual activist, Tuesday in Zurich.

SONDRIOS, ITALY — About 1,200 people who moved out of their homes after a landslide from a flood in the Adda region in Italy have been allowed to return after their villages were found to be no longer at risk, officials said Thursday.

Villagers from Cepina and two nearby hamlets were evacuated last week because of a threat of flooding from a lake that had built up behind the landslide farther up the valley. At least 27 people are believed to have died in the landslide, which buried two villages and swept away a third.

CLARA PELLER, 86, a retired manicurist who achieved fame in 1984 when she appeared in two television commercials for a fast-food chain in which she made "Where's the beef?" a household phrase, Tuesday in Chicago.

Palestinian University Reopens in West Bank

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The Palestinian university of Bir Zeit in the occupied West Bank reopened Thursday after it was closed in April by the Israeli Army after a university student was killed in clashes with army troops.

Classes resumed immediately for the 3,000 students at the university's two campuses north of Jerusalem, and no incidents were reported.



Raquel Torres in 1933

Chad's Desert Weapon: Fast Pickup Truck

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — Speed and agility helped Chad's lightly armed desert fighters last week to rout 1,000 Libyan soldiers stationed in a disputed border strip.

In the first detailed accounts of the battle, Chadians and diplomats in Ndjamena described how Chadian fighters destroyed a Libyan column of 300 men, then swept into the village of Aozou through unexpected routes.

Expecting an attack from the south on the only road through the Tibesti Mountains, the Libyans are said to have mined the road and then defended it with cumbersome Soviet-made T-55 tanks.

But on Saturday morning, the Chadians annihilated a Libyan column about 40 miles (65 kilometers) southeast of Aozou, near Omechi, according to the account. Then the Chadians are said to have raced their Toyota light trucks through little-known mountain passes, following dry river beds.

Their faces wrapped in cloth against the sand, the Chadians swept into Aozou from the north and east.

"They just blew in real fast, hell-bent for leather — God help anything that got in their way," one Western diplomat said Thursday.

In response, the Libyans have bombarded Aozou daily since their defeat. On Thursday, the Chadian radio announced that the bombing had burned a large part of Aozou, a date-palm oasis that had a peace-time population of 2,000.

The Libyans are said to have lost 650 men, while Chadian losses were officially put at 17 dead and 54 wounded. Western diplomats in Ndjamena say Chad accurately reports Libyan casualties but often understates its own.

A few Libyan survivors are believed to have made it across 50 miles of desert to Libya's last base in Chad, also called Aozou, which straddles the generally recognized Libya-Chad border.

On Thursday, the Chadians listed their booty: 111 military vehicles captured and more than 80 military vehicles destroyed.

"We know it's better to have a good Toyota than a T-55," said Ahmed Moussa-Mi, chief of staff to President Hissene Habré.

Moussa-Mi said French-made Milan anti-tank missiles, the Toyota pickups have proved to be key to Chad's victories this year.

The Toyotas move so fast that the Libyan gunners could not track them — they could not move their turrets fast enough," the Western diplomat said.

The Chadians also used a tactic that few other armies would dare to try. Two Chadian vehicles would race toward a Libyan tank from opposite directions, firing missiles.

Mr. Vancier said in a telephone interview that "my days of participating in things like this are over." He said he became involved in such activities because he believed that "three million Jews in the Soviet Union were being ignored." The group targeted property rather than people, he said.

The investigation began in February 1984 after the firebombing of a car parked at a New York residential complex for Soviet diplomats.

That attack, at the Metropolitan Opera, sent the Soviet ambassador, Yuri Dubinin, and 20 other people to hospitals for treatment. No one was seriously injured.

A fourth associate, Sharon Katz, 41, pleaded guilty to one charge of assaulting a foreign official in the tear gas attack. She could face three years in prison and a \$5,000 fine.

Mr. O'Connell said his office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the New York police are continuing to investigate whether members of the Jewish Defense League are connected to other crimes, including homicides.

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OPINION

These Foreign Policy Turf Wars Must End

By Richard C. Holbrooke

NEW YORK — Rogers and Kissinger, Vance and Brezinski, Muskie and Haig, Haig and Clark, Shultz and McFarlane, Shultz and Poindexter.

Five U.S. secretaries of state, six so-called national security advisers, four administrations. Policies that ranged across the ideological spectrum. Widely differing personalities and styles. Yet one constant: friction between the two advisers to the president on foreign policy — friction that, in most cases, adversely affected not only the conduct but the content and coherence of foreign policy. And, in at least two administrations — those of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan — led directly to large-scale political problems and erosion of public confidence in the president's ability to govern.

This is not some minor power struggle — office politics of interest only to the participants and a few academic gossip mongers. The personality conflicts between the national security assistant and the secretary of state, exacerbated by ambitious midlevel

staffers, has an extremely deleterious effect on the ability of the United States to conduct its most vital and sensitive affairs overseas and build a constituency for them at home.

While the circumstances that led to the Iran-contra affair are unique, and the dimensions of the policy disaster and humiliation far greater than any previous consequence of the State Department-NSC rivalry, no one should ignore the fact that this catastrophe stemmed largely from the very structure that was designed to prevent it. The core of the problem lies not in the actions of those opposed to these critical jobs but in the leadership of the man who chooses and must direct them.

A president ends up getting the advice and support that he deserves

Reagan: Stubborn, Wrong

President Reagan's promised accounting for the Iran-contra scandal came down to a minute a month. In his speech he glossed over eight months in less than eight minutes before turning the page to the rest of his term. Even now, the most he can bring himself to do before the court of public opinion is to enter a plea of *no contest*, neither denying guilt nor affirming innocence.

Yes, Mr. Reagan said, he took responsibility. But responsibility for what? He chastised Admiral John Poindexter, the former national security adviser, for keeping the truth from him. "I had the right, the obligation, to make my own decision," Mr. Reagan said. It was left for Senator George Mitchell, a Democrat, to note that the president made the decision to exchange arms for hostages, and did it in writing.

The closest Mr. Reagan came to acknowledging what he did wrong was this: "I was stubborn in my pursuit of a policy that went astray." If he still believes that, he has still not accepted the first lesson of the scandal. Stubborn? Yes, Astay? No. Giving arms for hostages to Iran is not a policy that went sour in the execution. The whole idea was wrong from the start. It amounted to a supply-side hostage policy, encouraging terrorist adversaries to kidnap some more Americans whenever they need arms or concessions.

On its face, Mr. Reagan's accounting seemed too slight and slippery, an effort too glibly to end the chapter and beat the rap. Yet the chapter is not over. The special prosecutor is still to be heard from and the congressional committee's report is coming in October. And Mr. Reagan has not beaten the rap. He is already paying a heavy price in the costly coin of public trust.

If a president has public trust, everything is possible. Without it, everything becomes an exertion. Mr. Reagan won't face the voters again in an election. But he faces them regularly in public opinion surveys and the results keep flashing a message in neon. A majority of the American people concluded

months ago that the president had lied to them on an important issue, and nothing has shaken that conclusion. Overnight, a triumphant presidency became an uphill push.

What does Mr. Reagan propose now to *push up the hill*? Many Americans will welcome his expressed desire to cooperate more with Congress, his hopes for an agreement to eliminate intermediate missiles and his support for a new diplomatic initiative in Central America and "getting our fiscal house in order." But even these items are clouded by the knowledge that Mr. Reagan has been more stubborn than sensible.

The most notable example concerns the immense federal deficit. Mr. Reagan blames the congressional budget process, but it is successive Reagan administration budgets that have blown out \$200 billion deficit after another through the bottom of the federal budget. And Mr. Reagan's proposed remedy, a balanced-budget amendment, is irrelevant. It sounds nice, so would an amendment guaranteeing every citizen a new BMW convertible. A balanced-budget amendment would strangle government's ability to fight recessions with deficit spending during future lean years.

It is the president who insists on borrowing by the ton during the fat years, and the president who resists all the necessary remedies, such as raising revenues and curtailing spending for sacred cows. The federal deficit when Mr. Reagan took office was \$914 billion. Last week, it was \$2.3 trillion. Yet he won't accept even the vague responsibility he now acknowledges for the Iran-contra scandal.

If Mr. Reagan wants to win back the trust necessary to push his agenda to success, it will take more than vague words about diplomacy in Central America and more than evasive words blaming Congress for the deficits that cast so long a shadow. Stubbornness on behalf of principle evokes admiration. Stubbornness on behalf of failed policies evokes only a sigh.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Great Stock Boom

Now commencing its sixth year, the long rise of the U.S. stock market has become one of the great booms of financial history. Stock prices have reached altitudes responsible for an epidemic of nervous indigestion among investors, as they brace themselves for the inevitable fall-back. But, high though it has climbed, the market still isn't quite as high as it was in the late 1960s.

One day in December 1968, the Dow Jones Industrial Average of 30 big companies' stocks closed at 985. Corrected for the massive inflation since then, that would be the equivalent of 3150 today. In fact, the average is still a little short of 2700. Perhaps the market in 1968 was a bit overpriced, but the present level does not break new ground. Stock prices are still recovering from the damage done by inflation in the 1970s.

The reasons for the present surge upward are not entirely clear, but that is not unusual in a speculative market. One important factor, new in the past five years, is certainly visible: foreign investment. Money managers in Japan and Europe have been enthusiastically buying American stocks. The attractions of the U.S. economy still apparently outweigh the risks of the dollar's falling exchange rate. But it is the relationship with inflation that makes the current boom

interesting. Up until 15 years ago, it was conventional wisdom that stocks were inflation-proof. They represent, after all, ownership in real assets: factories, machinery, inventories. Those values ought to be constant, regardless of an inflating dollar. But it didn't turn out that way.

Inflation disastrously skewed and disoriented companies' accounting, confusing real profits with surges created by an unstable currency. Most of the government's early attempts to fight inflation, beginning with President Nixon's disastrous price controls, were bad for industrial performance. By the summer of 1982, when the current boom began, the Dow Jones Industrial Average was less than one-third its 1968 value. The boom started at a point at which inflation was coming down, rapidly and convincingly, and the chief threat to the boom now is the evidence that inflation is beginning to accelerate again.

This boom is said to have generated \$2.2 trillion in new wealth for stockholders. It would be reassuring to think that some of that money was going into industrial development. Individuals can get rich by financial manipulation, but that is not how large countries raise their standards of living.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Merengue of Memories

Social dancing, The Times reported this week, is dead. Health-conscious young people jump in the gym doing aerobics. Health-conscious older people labor in the barn doing the Virginia Reel. Everybody else lies on the couch watching "Crocodile Dundee." What does it all mean? It means that pretty soon America's oldsters are going to have a new bedtime story to tell the kiddies.

They'll reminisce about the time their parents gave them a crash course in the box step and the slow turn before sending them off to their first mixer. And about how their aunt and uncle — the ones who used to go on cruises all the time — taught them the merengue, the rumba, the cha-cha and the samba. If the storyteller is a woman, she might recall how easy it was to fall down during the samba because of all that moving backward. If a man, he's apt to remember the torture of leading a woman around the dance floor without stepping on her toes. Sock hops were sock hops, they'll say, because leather-soled shoes would have

scratched the gym floor, and prom nights meant borrowed cars, rented tuxes and wrist corsages that extended to the elbow.

The quickest way to learn the twist, storytellers will relate, was by making believe you were drying your backside with a towel. And that the twist was followed by the frug, the funky chicken, the pony, the mashed potatoes, the hilly gully, the swim, the monkey and the hustle. If the speaker's a woman, she might mention that her legs never looked better.

They'll talk, too, about slow dancing, and how the boy curled the girl's right hand within his left and the girl leaned her head onto his shoulder. How he snuffed her perfume while she sniffed his after-shave. If the speaker's female, she might mention those combatants who used to ask if she knew the "Y" dance (Girl is told to put both arms around boy's neck, boy then asks, "Why dance?")

And if the storytellers go on long enough, this is what their young listeners are going to say: "Teach us how to dance."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Gulf Is the Concern of All

A marked degree of satisfaction is being shown in the United States that Britain should have changed its mind about the Gulf mine-sweepers. That is not helpful. Apart from compromising what ought to be a bipartisan approach to the Gulf in Britain, it gives plausibility to Iranian propaganda, which is airtight enough already. The facts are simple: It is in Britain's interest, as well as most other countries', to keep the Gulf open. But we are stuck with improvised national measures at a time when the UN Security Council ought to be the fount of authority. Thus, it becomes all the

— The Guardian (London).

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South Korea Protesters Decry Pace Of Reforms

The Associated Press

SEOUL — About 3,000 students and other activists calling for democracy demonstrated Friday at a university campus in Seoul as hundreds of thousands of workers around the country went on strike.

The four-hour demonstration at Seoul National University was largely peaceful. About 2,000 police were stationed outside the school gate but did not intervene. No clashes were reported.

The protesters raised clenched fists and shouted, "Down with military dictatorship" as speakers urged the government to release all political prisoners.

The crowds also voiced support for the striking workers, who are seeking more pay and free unions.

Some speakers denounced the current democratic initiatives by the government as "a temporary shift in tactics" and called for further struggle to assure democracy.

The Labor Ministry said more than 200 strikes continued throughout the country.

The strikes began soon after the government agreed last month to sweeping democratic reforms, including direct presidential elections and fewer restrictions on labor unions. The government agreed to the reforms after weeks of anti-government demonstrations, mostly led by university students.

Authoritarian governments have kept a tight rein on unions since South Korea's economic surge began in the 1970s. Strikes have been virtually banned. Pay has been kept low to make the country's products cheaper on world markets.

South Korean employees worked a 34.4-hour work week last year, but earned an average of only \$370 a month. Productivity has nearly doubled since 1980, but pay has risen only 40 percent.

Most strikers are demanding higher wages, better working conditions and the right to organize and conduct union activities free of government control.

About 2,000 coal miners roamed through the streets of Changsong in the coastal Kangwon Province Friday night and raided company offices, destroying a telephone switchboard and furniture, according to a spokesman for the state-run Korea Coal Mining Co., which operates several mines in the area.

Officials said some of the protesters stoned apartments of company officials and set fire to one. They said police dispersed the demonstrators early Friday. No injuries were reported.

The Hyundai Shipyard in Ulsan on the southeast coast, which had resumed operation Tuesday after suspending work for several days, shut down again Friday. When about 1,000 workers urged colleagues to walk off their jobs.

The government Friday released figures it said showed an alarming effect of the unrest on the economy.

The Trade and Industry Ministry said exports in the first 10 days of August were \$592 million, compared to \$936 million in the first 10 days of June and \$1.7 billion in the first 10 days of July.

STRIKE: 76 African Miners Injured by Rubber Bullets



Miners injured by guards at an Anglo American Corp. mine west of Johannesburg.

(Continued from Page 1)

for several months. The firm gave

sents the top gold and coal mines, he said.

township of Soweto on June 16, 1976.

The Chamber of Mines on July 1 unilaterally granted pay raises ranging from 15 to 23 percent.

The chamber said the average black miner's salary was about \$250 a month before the increases and is now about \$285 a month for gold miners and about \$300 for coal miners. That is about one-fifth what the average white miner earns.

The union says the average black miner earned \$170 before the wage increases.

There has been no indication of any renewal of talks with the Chamber of Mines, which repre-

sents the top gold and coal mines, he said.

About 150 union members who

struck Thursday at the Rand Refinery, the main processor of the country's export gold, returned to work Friday, management said.

But the union said 10,000 additional workers joined the walkout Thursday.

The union is demanding a 30-

percent wage increase longer an-

imal leave, more death benefits and

a paid holiday on the anniversary of

the student uprising in the black

township of Soweto on June 16, 1976.

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ANGOLA: Citing Hunger Crisis, Government Asks Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

States into ending its support of the

insurgent group.

This year, for the second year in a row, the U.S. government is sending at least \$15 million in military hardware to the rebels.

The administration of President

Ronald Reagan has said that the military equipment is intended to pressure the Angolan government to negotiate with UNITA and to force the withdrawal of an estimated 37,000 Cuban troops.

The Angolan vice minister for foreign affairs, Vancencio De Moura, said that U.S. support of UNITA had strengthened, rather than weakened, the government's intention of keeping the Cuban troops.

He called the aid to UNITA "clear interference in our internal affairs" and said that it was prolonging the war while causing increased civilian casualties.

The number of displaced persons

has risen by about 1,000 people in the last six months, Angola says.

Mr. De Moura added, however, that as part of Angola's emergency appeal, the Luanda government "had no problem accepting" bilateral famine aid from the U.S. government.

In the past year the U.S. Agency for International Development has provided 12,000 tons of fortified grits, vegetable oil and dried skim milk for distribution in Angola by the United Nations Children's Fund.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman suggested that

Angola's oil revenues were rising and that the country uses the money to feed its starving population rather than buying more weapons to fight the UNITA guerrillas.

Mr. Haseltine contends that in the United States AIDS is still relatively new to the heterosexual population, and he cites the military study to confirm that large numbers of heterosexuals are now testing positive.

But the military statistics have not held up well. Critics charge that military recruits who tested positive were reluctant in many cases to admit to homosexual practices or intravenous drug use.

Some AIDS experts, like the Harvard University virologist William A. Haseltine, still argue the case for a rampant heterosexual spread.

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were reluctant in many cases to

admit to homosexual practices or

intravenous drug use.

AIDS: U.S. Experts Don't Expect Heterosexual Epidemic

(Continued from Page 1)

Haiti, have simply not materialized in the United States.

AIDS is primarily transmitted by an exchange of blood, and it seems that the prevalence of genital infections in Africa has contributed to the spread of the disease there, whereas such infections are far less frequent and severe in the United States.

"In Africa we can say that a major co-factor in the spread of AIDS is venereal disease," Dr. Gallo said. "There are lessons to learn from the African situation, but we cannot predict parallel phenomena here."

Dr. Gallo's observations are part of a growing awareness that heterosexual activity in the United States rarely involves the necessary co-factors — wounds permitting blood or blood-semen exchange — for easy transmission of AIDS.

In the high-risk groups, by contrast, blood contact is common. Most of the homosexual spread has been accounted for by anal intercourse, which often involves torn tissue and rectal bleeding, providing an entry for the virus.

But the military statistics have not held up well. Critics charge that

military recruits who tested positive

were reluctant in many cases to

admit to homosexual practices or

intravenous drug use.

Wanted for State of Qatar

The Department of Civil Servants Affairs, Ministry of Finance & Petroleum, State of Qatar invite highly qualified candidates to fill the post of Horse Trainer, vacant in Youth Welfare Supreme Council.

Qualifications & Experience: At least 10 years experience in training horses, instructing in the field of horses and horse races, and will be capable to organize and supervise the horse races.

— He must be medically and physically fit for the job.

— Must be conversant with the horse races in the world.

— Must be fluent in speaking & writing English.

Note: Interested candidates may submit their applications in duplicate together with 4 passport size photographs, C.V., photo copies of Diploma/Degree and experience and relevant documents attested from the concerned authorities to:

**DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SERVANTS AFFAIRS
MINISTRY OF FINANCE & PETROLEUM
PO BOX NO. 36, DOHA-QATAR.**

Applications once received will neither be returned nor acknowledged.

INDIA: Independence Anniversary Unleashes Outpouring of Pessimism

(Continued from Page 1)

the modern world. Few would disagree that its major achievement has been preserving democracy, epitomized now by the intensive self-criticism that people in other developing countries might envy as a sign of health.

In addition, there are widespread signs of enormous material progress for India, reflected in health, income, and food production.

Part of the reason for the negative feelings being expressed today is certainly the spread of violence. Killings involving clashes between Moslems and Hindus and between caste groupings of Hindus, plus attacks by Sikh extremists and retaliations by Hindus, are occurring at the highest rate in decades. Scores and sometimes hundreds die in such bloodshed each month.

Another theme in the commentary is the focus on the decline of the quality of the police, the bureaucracy, the political organizations and other institutions, a drop that has been steady since independence but has accelerated in recent years. Everyone, it seems, acknowledges that bribery has virtually become a way of life in dealing with the government at all levels.

Girish Jain, editor of *The Times* of India, wrote this week of the need to renew and strengthen "the institutions of a modern state which we inherited from the British, and which we have run down to a point where they have become caricatures of the original models."

The malaise seems tied, most of all, to the political difficulties of Prime Minister Gandhi. He was a symbol of hope when he took office in 1984 but he has become em-

broiled in accusations of corruption and cover-up directed against his government and in some instances against him personally.

Several former allies and members

of his cabinet have been expelled from the governing Congress (I) Party and are calling on him to resign.

In addition, there are widespread

signs of contradictions about itself,

said Sudhir Kakar, a psychiatrist and author of books about the Indian character.

"We do see today a

greater sense of self-confidence in

doing things. At the same time,

these scandals and accusations

have really shaken people."

Other experts say the sour mood

in India has less to do with scandals

or politics than with the unusually

oppressive heat this year, coupled

with the apparent failure of the

monsoon and the specter of

drought and hunger.

Certainly, there have been enormous achievements in 40 years as an independent nation.

Although India remains a poor

developing nation, with a \$200 billion

economy that is one-twentieth

the size of that of the United States,

its annual per capita income of

\$260 is 10 times what it was at

independence.

In 1947, the average life expectancy in India was 32 years. Today it is 54. At independence, India was an almost exclusively agrarian nation. Today, it is industrialized, producing steel, machinery, computers, rockets and satellites.

Perhaps most important, a

"green revolution" has enabled an

India of more than 750 million people — more than twice the popula-

tion at independence — to produce

150 million metric tons of food

grain a year, nearly three times

what it produced 40 years ago.

A country that was once a major food importer is now self-sufficient in grain, even though more than a third of its people still suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

India's birth rate also has declined somewhat, but experts say that it is still out of control. They predict that India will surpass a billion in population shortly after the turn of the century and eventually will pass China as the most populous country on Earth.

In its four decades, India has fought one war with China and three with Pakistan. Today, it is engaged in a military buildup in response to the continuing deep distrust of these neighbors. India has led the nonaligned nations, while usually endorsing the policies of the Soviet Union in arms control and its relations with the developing world.

Yet, perhaps oddly, few of these

issues seem to be at the center of national concern today.

Instead, politicians and polls say the public has become preoccupied with the issues of accountability and honesty in government.

"What has happened is the last

40 years is the emergence of the

Indian state as the greatest enemy of the Indian nation," said Jaswant Singh, an opposition member of Parliament. "You can see this at the lowest level, in the

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Close
1	Nicomp	10245	159	159	+1	159
2	Chrysler	2108	175	175	+1	175
3	CRW	2682	445	445	+1	445
4	Honeywell	1957	475	475	+1	475
5	GEI	1874	475	475	+1	475
6	Persim	1051	31	31	+1	31
7	Lam Research	778	778	778	+1	778
8	Wells Fargo	1029	345	345	+1	345
9	PacTel	1797	385	385	+1	385
10	Tricon	1727	24	24	+1	24
11	Wells Fargo	1029	345	345	+1	345
12	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
13	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
14	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
15	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
16	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
17	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
18	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
19	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
20	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
21	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
22	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
23	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
24	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
25	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
26	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
27	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
28	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
29	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
30	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
31	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
32	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
33	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
34	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
35	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
36	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
37	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
38	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
39	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
40	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
41	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
42	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24

Market Sales						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Close
1	Nicomp	10245	159	159	+1	159
2	Chrysler	2108	175	175	+1	175
3	CRW	2682	445	445	+1	445
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14	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
15	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
16	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
17	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
18	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
19	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
20	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
21	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
22	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
23	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
24	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
25	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
26	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
27	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
28	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
29	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
30	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
31	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
32	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
33	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
34	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
35	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
36	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
37	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
38	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
39	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
40	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
41	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24
42	AMT	1557	24	24	+1	24

NYSE Diary						
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
Advanced	269	961	961	961	+1	961
Declined	856	495	495	495	+1	495
Unchanged	2002	354	354	354	+1	354
Total Issues	2801	135	135	135	+1	135
New Lows	13	14	14	14	+1	14

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Vol.	Vol.
187.43	186.45	186.45	-0.24	187.43	13,480,000	
229.72	228.82	228.77	-0.75	229.72	14,020,000	
274.78	273.82	273.77	-0.98	274.78	14,621,000	
321.50	320.53	320.50	+0.50	321.50	14,027,400	
361.39	360.33	360.32	+0.01	361.39	5,591,315	
415.71	414.82	414.82	-0.03	415.71	5,303,275	

Friy's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary						
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
Advanced	317	317	317	317	+1	317
Declined	242	242	242	242	+1	242
Unchanged	212	212	212	212	+1	212
Total Issues	231	231	231	231	+1	231
New Lows	12	12	12	12	+1	12

NASDAQ Index		
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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Corporate Wisdom:
If You Can't Beat 'em, Quit

By LESTER C. THUROW

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Every country has a comparative advantage — the thing it does best. The problem is to figure out where one's comparative advantage lies. So among all the things that America does, what does it do best? The answer is very simple. What American companies do best is go out of business. No one in the world goes out of business faster, with less cost, or with less regret than U.S. companies.

Recently I was talking with some consultants in a strategic planning firm about situations in which Japanese, European and American companies find themselves in an industry with excess capacity. The planners said that they always tell their American clients to go out of business.

The Japanese mind-set, however, is against abandoning an industry. Japanese companies are willing to listen only to strategies for conquering an industry. In the game of economics, the Japanese know only how to play offense.

The Europeans also are uninterested in strategies for going out of business. They remind their consultants that their government regulations require them to hold on to their employees so long and make it so difficult to fire anyone or to close down a facility that it is simply too expensive to go out of business.

No matter how much money they are losing in the industry, they would lose more if they left it. They are interested in advice only about holding onto existing market share. If necessary, the Europeans are willing to play defense forever in economics.

Given this reality — the Japanese won't leave, the Europeans can't leave — the consulting firm reports its intelligence to its U.S. clients and recommends that they promptly abandon the industry. With offensive and defensive positions already taken, there is no room for American players. Usually this advice is taken without grumbling.

If you wished to design an economy that specialized in going out of business, you could not have designed a better one than the U.S. economy. America is the only country in the world where labor genuinely a variable cost. Workers can be fired instantly with no severance pay. In fact, no large payments have to be made to labor if you want to get out of a business.

ON the capital side, demands for high rates of return on investment mean that U.S. companies fall below their capital hurdle rates before foreign companies do. In other words, Americans will quit investing in new facilities while the Europeans and Japanese still are investing. This leaves Americans with older, more fully depreciated capital equipment. The result is fewer unrecovered capital costs when one abandons a production facility. The capital costs of leaving an industry are usually much lower for Americans.

Mergers, leveraged buyouts and hostile takeovers mean there is a ready market for getting out of business. Industrial fire sales are common and the necessary markets are well-developed.

In fact, if Americans do not get out of a business on their own, they are likely to be taken over by those who specialize in throwing companies out of businesses. If the takeover artists throw your company out of a business before you do, however, they are apt to throw you out with the business. "Get out before you are thrown out" might be the motto of American managers.

In the United States, to go out of business is not the end of the line in one's career as it usually is abroad. A bright new future dawns. Using hostile takeovers, you can always imagine going into exciting new businesses. Even better, you can become a hostile takeover specialist with no intention of ever running anything for long.

If you join the financial wrecking industry, you are joining America's most profitable industry. In what other country does

See SCENE, Page 11

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
	U.S.	E.	DM.	FF.	ITL.	Other	U.S.	U.S.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.045	3.267	12.25	31.055	—	—	5.025	13.625	142.22
Brussels (a)	20.342	32.025	20.785	57.645	2.868	18.025	2.025	25.845	—
Frankfurt	1.893	2.985	—	29.91	1.295	—	—	—	—
London (b)	1.572	2.577	1.595	22.075	1.177	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.374	2.140	22.625	70.215	—	—	—	—	—
New York (c)	0.859	1.378	1.075	2.726	1.262	2.118	0.825	2.428	58.45
Paris	6.327	9.971	3.325	—	4.61	2.944	3.025	1.561	182.38
Tokyo	152.15	246.77	83.85	241.7	11.11	7.04	14.005	4.178	—
Zurich	1.507	2.206	1.615	4.085	1.111	1.025	0.825	1.077	—
1 ECU	1.847	2.740	1.955	5.025	1.125	1.025	0.825	1.077	—
1 Lira	0.734	1.127	0.785	1.919	0.520	0.420	0.325	0.420	19.325
Clothing in London and Zurich. Ratios in other European centers. New York rates of 4.144. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available (f) To buy one pound: \$12.325									

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See SCENE, Page 11

U.S. Spy Agencies' Do-It-Yourself Approach to Supercomputers

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Office of Naval Research.

LANHAM, Maryland — More than three decades ago, after struggling through pioneering computer projects with names like Eniac, Orvad and even Maniac, the U.S. government gave up trying to build the world's fastest computers by itself. The expense and the technological hurdles convinced officials that private industry was better equipped to define the state of the art.

Now, frustrated by the reluctance of major computer makers to plunge into a new, risky computer technology, the Defense Department and U.S. intelligence agencies are spending tens of millions of dollars in a renewed, largely secret effort to build their own machines.

In a sprawling unmarked building in Lanham, about 45 minutes from downtown Washington, the National Security Agency has assembled 40 of the top U.S. computer engineers at its new Supercomputing Research Center and hopes to recruit 60 more. Their task is to satiate the NSA's constant appetite for faster computers, the critical tools for everything from making and breaking codes to finding subtle changes in military sites photographed from spy satellites.

Ultimately, the center expects to build prototypes of highly specialized machines, a breed of supercomputers called parallel processors. Most experts believe these will eventually be able to outpace — by multiples of 10 or 100 — the fastest supercomputers now available.

"All that we are about here is speed," said Paul B. Schneek, director of the NSA research center, who previously spent two decades at the

center. Executives of several leading manufacturers question whether the government has enough expertise to enter the expensive, complex world of supercomputer design.

in the industry. Executives of several leading manufacturers privately question whether the government has enough expertise to enter the extremely expensive, complex world of supercomputer design.

For their part, government officials suggest that the U.S. computer industry has grown too averse to risks to try to achieve the great gains in computing speed that the military requires.

Major manufacturers have favored smaller improvements that protect their investments in current technology.

To counter such fears, the NSA has allowed the new research center to raise, at least partly, the curtain of secrecy.

Lately Mr. Schneek and others at the center have begun to talk in general terms about their plans at industry forums. They have answered reporters' questions. Last month the center began a new publication, the Journal of Supercomputing, edited by the center's deputy director.

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"The NSA should be commended for having the drive and commitment to try to solve some basic problems in computing," said David J. Kuck, a supercomputer expert at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, who several years ago turned down NSA overtures to lead the new venture.

"But I'm not sure," he added, echoing a commonly expressed view, "that the Defense Department and the intelligence agencies wouldn't be better served if they funded several multimillion-dollar-a-year programs in the universities and some small companies, where the work is in the open and the people are already in place."

It is too early to assess whether the NSA's do-it-yourself strategy will yield any fruit. But already there are reports that the research center is having some trouble attracting all the scientific expertise it needs. Computer entrepreneurs are reluctant to forgo the fortunes they might reap by starting their own companies. Many academics are wary of joining a project even partly enveloped in secrecy because the right to publish their research findings from spy satellites.

Frankfurt bankers expressed shock that the VW investigation had spread to the Bundesbank.

Confidential information available to a secretary of the Bundesbank president could be worth millions of marks to a currency broker, dealers agreed.

Central bank decisions to change interest rates or to intervene in foreign exchange markets are carefully guarded. Such decisions typically result in sharp movements up or down for the target currencies, and in big profits or losses for brokers who are in the market at the time.

Carl Hermann Retemeyer, chief prosecutor for the state of Brunswick, which is investigating the VW case, declined to give details of the papers seized from the secretary.

Police raided the office and home of a secretary to the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, on the suspicion that she had sold information to a fugitive currency broker believed to be involved in a multimillion dollar fraud at Volkswagen AG. An arrest warrant for the broker, Joachim Schmidt, was issued in May.

Mr. Retemeyer said the secretary hadn't been arrested and had refused to be questioned until she had consulted a lawyer.

Asked whether the papers could point to the sale of sensitive information from the central bank, Mr. Retemeyer said: "That is thoroughly possible."

"We know some things, we suspect many things and there are many things we do not know," he said.

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See COMPUTERS, Page 11

Dollar Lower
On Wider U.S.
Trade Deficit

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower Friday in sometimes hectic trading in response to an unexpected widening in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in June, dealers said.

After tumbling as much as two pennies and two yen in early activity, however, the dollar pared its losses as participants scooped up "cheap" dollars on bargain hunting and technical-related buying, dealers said.

The trade figures also caused price on the New York Stock Exchange to fall at the opening, but the market recovered somewhat after the government released positive figures on wholesale prices, industrial production and business sales.

"When the figures first flashed, you could hear the jaws dropping around Wall Street," said Lawrence Ryan, senior vice president and manager for foreign exchange at European American Bank.

Dealers were "flabbergasted" by the broadening of the trade figure.

Participants had expected a narrowing deficit, in part because the June figures were revised to reflect previous underestimates of U.S. exports to Canada.

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"When the

Fridays' NYSE Closing

Tables include the nonfinalized prices up to the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Open High Low Close
Mon. 13th, 1987 Dr. 14th FE. 5th 15th High Low Close
Stocks

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close
100	86	86	86	86	86
1044	83	83	83	83	83
1044	84	84	84	84	84
1044	85	85	85	85	85
1044	86	86	86	86	86
1044	87	87	87	87	87
1044	88	88	88	88	88
1044	89	89	89	89	89
1044	90	90	90	90	90
1044	91	91	91	91	91
1044	92	92	92	92	92
1044	93	93	93	93	93
1044	94	94	94	94	94
1044	95	95	95	95	95
1044	96	96	96	96	96
1044	97	97	97	97	97
1044	98	98	98	98	98
1044	99	99	99	99	99
1044	100	100	100	100	100
1044	101	101	101	101	101
1044	102	102	102	102	102
1044	103	103	103	103	103
1044	104	104	104	104	104
1044	105	105	105	105	105
1044	106	106	106	106	106
1044	107	107	107	107	107
1044	108	108	108	108	108
1044	109	109	109	109	109
1044	110	110	110	110	110
1044	111	111	111	111	111
1044	112	112	112	112	112
1044	113	113	113	113	113
1044	114	114	114	114	114
1044	115	115	115	115	115
1044	116	116	116	116	116
1044	117	117	117	117	117
1044	118	118	118	118	118
1044	119	119	119	119	119
1044	120	120	120	120	120
1044	121	121	121	121	121
1044	122	122	122	122	122
1044	123	123	123	123	123
1044	124	124	124	124	124
1044	125	125	125	125	125
1044	126	126	126	126	126
1044	127	127	127	127	127
1044	128	128	128	128	128
1044	129	129	129	129	129
1044	130	130	130	130	130
1044	131	131	131	131	131
1044	132	132	132	132	132
1044	133	133	133	133	133
1044	134	134	134	134	134
1044	135	135	135	135	135
1044	136	136	136	136	136
1044	137	137	137	137	137
1044	138	138	138	138	138
1044	139	139	139	139	139
1044	140	140	140	140	140
1044	141	141	141	141	141
1044	142	142	142	142	142
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Burlington to Sell Substantial Assets

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Burlington Holdings Inc., organized by Morgan Stanley Group Inc. to acquire control of Burlington Industries Inc., said Friday that it planned to generate about \$900 million in after-tax profit in the next two years through sales of assets.

The planned asset sales were disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in which Burlington Holdings gave notice of its intention to offer up to \$1.66 billion in debt securities.

Proceeds from the proposed offering will be used to repay bank debt and redeem debt securities sold by Burlington Holdings to help finance its successful \$7.8-share tender offer, valued at more than \$2 billion, for about 77 percent of Burlington Industries' common stock.

Thorn to Sell Stake In Video Venture To JVC, Thomson

Agency France-Press

TOKYO — Victor Co. of Japan, or JVC, and Thomson-CSF of France plan to buy the one-third interest they do not already own in JZT Holdings, Europe's biggest videocassette recorder maker, JVC said Friday.

JVC and Thomson-CSF, which each own 33 percent of JZT Holdings, will buy the holding of Britain's Thorn EMI, bringing their stakes to 50 percent each. JZT is a Netherlands-based company founded in 1982 with operations in West Germany, France and Britain. It currently produces \$50,000 videocassette recorders a year.

The economic daily Nihon Keizai Shinbun said terms of the agreement could be announced as early as this month.

Thorn's decision to pull out of the video sector follows the sale of its Ferguson television unit to Thomson in June.

Fujitsu Backing Said to End for Fairchild Buyout

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — Fujitsu Ltd. has withdrawn its financial support for a management-led buyout of Fairchild Semiconductor, according to industry sources, increasing the likelihood that Fairchild will be sold to another buyer.

Fujitsu agreed to support a buyout after U.S. government opposition led it to withdraw in March a plan to purchase an 80 percent stake in Fairchild.

Analysts said Thursday that companies interested in Fairchild include Intergraph, of Huntsville, Alabama, a maker of computer workstations; Motorola Inc. and National Semiconductor Corp.

A spokeswoman for Fairchild said Fairchild's parent, Schlumberger Ltd., expected a decision soon on the buyout plan and a number of proposals from outside parties.

Burlington Holdings said proceeds from the asset sales would be used to help pay \$300 million of bank loans scheduled to mature on June 24, 1988.

Burlington Holdings said it will not decide which assets will be sold until it completes a review of Burlington Industries' businesses.

Burlington Industries makes a variety of textiles, fabrics and related goods for the apparel and home-furnishing markets and for industrial uses.

Burlington Industries, seeking to avoid a takeover by Asher B. Edelman and Dominion Textile Inc. of Canada, agreed in May to be acquired by the Morgan Stanley-led investor group in a leveraged buyout. In such arrangements, the acquiring group typically sells the company's assets or uses its earnings to finance the buyout.

Burlington Industries said the merger acquisition of Burlington Industries by Burlington Holdings is set for completion some time in September. In the merger, Burlington common stock will be converted into \$78 a share in cash.

After the merger, Burlington Industries is to be liquidated into several subsidiaries.

Fleet Aerospace Builds 21.5% Stake in Langley

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Fleet Aerospace Corp. of Ontario said Friday it had accumulated 21.5 percent of Langley Corp.'s total stock outstanding for \$2.66 million and that it might seek control of the San Diego-based aerospace company.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Fleet said it planned to influence Langley's policies. It said it was considering seeking representation on Langley's board, making a merger proposal to the company or acquiring additional shares of stock through a tender offer or other means. Langley makes aircraft and missile parts.

The upper end of the price range

GM Expects \$1 Billion Loss In Auto Parts, Memo Says

Reuters

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is projecting losses from its auto parts manufacturing operations of more than \$1 billion for the six-month period that began in April, a newspaper reported Friday.

The Detroit Free Press, quoting from an internal GM document, said that executives of the automaker's component unit were told in April to start taking steps to limit the losses.

W. Blair Thompson, the GM group vice president, wrote that based on financial projections and the company's accounting methods,

"Those losses are currently projected to be in excess of \$1 billion," the paper reported.

From the public standpoint, we as a corporation continue to show weak performance in the marketplace, and, therefore, have been subjected to severe outside pressures to improve our earnings," Mr. Thompson was quoted as adding in the memorandum.

GM spokesman denied comment on the memo. But the company long said that many of its parts-making plants are not cost-competitive.

GM proposed this week to the United Auto Workers that employees in parts plants be paid under different rates than those for assembly plant workers, and that all future raises be based on whether plants meet productivity targets. The union opposed the proposal.

2 U.S. Electric Companies Plan \$2.2 Billion Merger

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In one of the largest combinations so far of U.S. electric utilities, Pacificorp and Utah Power & Light Co. have agreed to merge in a deal valued at up to \$2.2 billion.

The merger, which amounts to the acquisition of Utah Power by Pacificorp, would create a utility serving almost 1.2 million customers in seven Western states.

The plan faces regulatory scrutiny from the Utah Public Service Commission and other groups. It is not expected to be completed until next year.

Under the agreement, each of Utah Power's 58.6 million common shares would be exchanged for 75 percent of Nasdaq Thomson Inc. for 290.9 million Canadian dollars (\$218.1 million). The transaction would force the securities dealer to restructure or possibly sell part of its U.S. operation.

Canada's second-largest bank said Thursday that it would offer the equivalent of \$16.50 a share for a 12.2 million Nasdaq class A shares.

The upper end of the price range

was higher than most analysts had expected.

When Pacificorp disclosed last month that it was in merger talks with Utah Power, Utah Power's stock stood at \$24.00 a share. It closed Friday at \$30.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$4.25 since the announcement. Pacificorp, based in Portland, Oregon, closed at \$35.50, up 50 cents.

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The upper end of the price range

Allegis Repeats Objections to Pilots' Bid

Reuters

CHICAGO — Allegis Corp., after a new approach by pilots of its United Airlines unit, repeated Friday its objections to the pilots' proposal to buy the carrier.

Allegis said it had told the pilots that it would consider any proposal to buy the airline if it was an all-cash offer. But it said it would sell the carrier only if all unions representing airline employees agreed to the sale.

Analysts said the pilots had increased their chances of wresting control of the carrier from Allegis if they first offered to buy the airline.

In a letter Thursday to Allegis' new chairman and chief executive, Frank A. Olson, the head of the pilots union, Rick Dubinsky, made further credibility when they delayed plans for more financing, the analysts said.

The pilots said that Chemical Bank of New York was confident it could raise funds through a bank syndicate, adding to the \$1.5 billion previously promised by Salomon Brothers.

The pilots have made two proposals to take over the airline. Their first offer of \$4.5 billion was rejected by Allegis. The second proposal, which included the sale of all nonairline assets, has not received a response but helped trigger a massive restructuring by Allegis in early June.

The restructuring included the removal of senior management and a halt to the controversial strategy of developing Allegis into a travel services company. The company is now preparing to sell its Hertz rental car business and its Westin and Hilton International hotels.

Mr. Howard was named chairman and chief executive of Airline Acquisition Corp., the group formed by the pilots to pursue their

plan.

The confirmation of Allegis' slim majority appears to end an important chapter in the most bitter takeover struggle ever seen in the Netherlands,

change for the few remaining Kluwer shares. The activity raised the possibility that some investors had gone "short" and promised to tender shares that they did not yet own.

Dealers, explaining why Elsevier's stake in Kluwer is now slightly larger than announced two weeks ago, said that Elsevier had been buying Kluwer shares in the hope of wresting victory from Wolters.

At one point, Kluwer's shares were quoted at 3,100 guilders (\$1,455), more than six times their price at the expiration of the rival tender offers on July 31.

The confirmation of Wolters' slim majority appears to end an important chapter in the most bitter takeover struggle ever seen in the Netherlands,

laid to rest," a Wolters spokesman said. "The 10 days of doubt in the public mind did make it difficult for us a company to operate."

Elsevier, which originally said it had committed 48.25 percent of Kluwer, now owns 48.7 percent of Kluwer's ordinary shares, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange said.

Both bids had valued Kluwer at just over 1 billion guilders (about \$470 million). Wolters had claimed victory over Elsevier on July 31 on the basis of commitments each sides secured through their tender offers and through open-market purchases.

But stock traders later began to doubt whether all the shares that had been promised to both sides could in fact be delivered.

The speculation was fueled by a wild scramble on the floor of the Amsterdam Stock Ex-

change for the few remaining Kluwer shares.

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the notonwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Close	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Close	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Close
12	12	11	ABIn	16	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
13	12	11	ABIn Grn	18	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
14	12	11	ACM's	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
15	12	11	ACD	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
16	12	11	ACF	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
17	12	11	ACFSE	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
18	12	11	ACFSE w/	40	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
19	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
20	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
21	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
22	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
23	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
24	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
25	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
26	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
27	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
28	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
29	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
30	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
31	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
32	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
33	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
34	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
35	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
36	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
37	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
38	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
39	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
40	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
41	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
42	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
43	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
44	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
45	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
46	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
47	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
48	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
49	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
50	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
51	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
52	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
53	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
54	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
55	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
56	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
57	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
58	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
59	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
60	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
61	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
62	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
63	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
64	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
65	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
66	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
67	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
68	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
69	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
70	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
71	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
72	12	11	ACFSE w/	10	11	11	12	11							

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Currency Lower on U.S. Trade Data

(Continued from first finance page)
prices in July help market sentiment much, they said.

The dollar eventually met support around the 1.8680-mark level, prompting traders to buy what were seen as "cheap dollars," dealers said.

The trade figures left dealers unsure about the dollar's trend, after its recent jump that came on technical factors and Mideast worries.

Some saw a relatively steady dollar if tensions continued in the Gulf.

Others said they expected tests of dollar support as the market refocused on U.S. economic fundamentals.

"I hesitate to say whether we've seen the peak," said Leslie Puth, a corporate trader at Credit Suisse.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar plunged as much as three pennies and two yen minutes after the trade news.

"The trade figures were outside all expectations," one currency dealer said. "Everyone was caught out by these numbers."

In London, the dollar, which had scaled a seven-month trading high

London Dollar Rates	PE	PE
Dollars/sterling	1.8645	1.8645
French francs	5.9855	5.9855
Swiss francs	1.5020	1.5020
Yen	1.5250	1.5250
Canadian dollar	1.5270	1.5270
U.S. dollar	1.8645	1.8645

Source: Reuters

Thursday and on the strong U.S. retail sales figures released Thursday.

Sterling was largely sidelined Friday as attention focused on the dollar. It ended unchanged on its trade-weighted index at 72.5 percent of its 1975 value.

Gold dealers used higher bullion prices resulting from the worse-than-expected U.S. trade figures to liquidate long positions, or agreements to buy dollars, dealers said.

After opening at around \$457.50 an ounce in Europe, gold climbed to a high of about \$461.00 on the trade deficit news.

But dealers sold into the rally to liquidate their long positions, pushing the metal down, dealers said.

Gold fell to a bid of \$452 an ounce in London, down from \$457.40 at the morning fixing and down from \$460.50 late Thursday.

The dollar was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5895, against \$1.5800 Thursday.

The sharp decline in the dollar was all the more unexpected after the currency opened firmer, buoyed by reports of strong demand on the final day of the U.S. Treasury quarterly refunding

Pressure Grows For Realignment Of EMS Rates

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The European Monetary System's joint currency float is showing renewed signs of tension that could lead to a major realignment within the next few months, analysts said Friday.

Most analysts expect an adjustment after the meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meeting in late September. But some said that a realignment could come sooner if the dollar's sharp decline continues, inflating the Deutsche mark against other EMS currencies.

The dollar plunged Friday against the mark after the release of poor U.S. trade data. Until Friday, the pressure for a realignment had been coming from weakness in minor currencies in the eight-nation currency system, such as the Danish krone and Belgian franc.

TRADE: U.S. Deficit Balloons to \$15.71 Billion, in Shock to Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

\$36.8 billion, from \$34.82 billion the month before.

Exports, also increased, but more modestly — to \$21.13 billion from \$20.78 billion in May.

"The deficit is very large and very disappointing," said Robert Orttner, undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs.

Although the lowest forecast for the June deficit had been \$12 billion, most estimates had been between \$13 billion and \$13.5 billion.

Friday's trade report is likely to undermine the Reagan administration's effort to convince Congress that the U.S. trade deficit is improving under the pressure of a weaker dollar.

The administration wants to soften provisions of trade legislation that is before a House-Senate conference committee. It contends the legislation would restrain trade and invite retaliatory steps from trading partners.

Mr. Orttner said the trade debate

in Congress may be one reason behind June's disappointing figures. "Importers may feel there might be some shift-offs or some tariffs, and they're importing more goods in anticipation," he suggested.

Although the value of the dollar against other key currencies has fallen by more than 50 percent in the past two years, this depreciation has yet to trigger the improvement in trade accounts the Reagan administration has long awaited.

This raises the specter that Congress and the administration may revert to talking the dollar down or considering new trade sanctions," he added.

Some analysts said the unexpected trade deterioration may be a sign that the U.S. economy has reaped the benefits of the dollar's two-year decline, and that more dollar depreciation is needed in order to narrow the trade deficit.

Economists also said that trade figures did not seem to jibe with recent evidence of U.S. economic growth.

A 0.8 percent rise in U.S. industrial output, reported Friday, and a gain of 70,000 manufacturing jobs, reported last week, seemed to point to a continued rebound in the U.S. industrial sector.

Commerce Department officials said earlier this week that they would start using Canadian figures on shipments from the United States into Canada, asserting that they were more reliable than U.S. figures.

They said this is because many truckers failed to complete detailed declarations for the U.S. Customs Service on what they are taking into Canada.

By contrast, Canadian customs procedures are more stringent and exports missed by U.S. authorities are usually logged as imports on the Canadian side of the border.

The decision to use Canadian figures on U.S. exports was expected to improve the U.S. trade deficit at least on paper — by about \$10 billion a year. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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For \$23 million, Continental has

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"The first thing Theobald is going to do is hire some big-name merchant banks and get some real credibility in investment banking," an officer of another Chicago bank predicted.

Even before Mr. Theobald's appointment, Continental was trying to capitalize on its close ties with Chicago's financial markets.

At the end of last year, for example, it paid \$136 million to buy First Options of Chicago Inc., a firm that clears and finances options trades for large securities firms.

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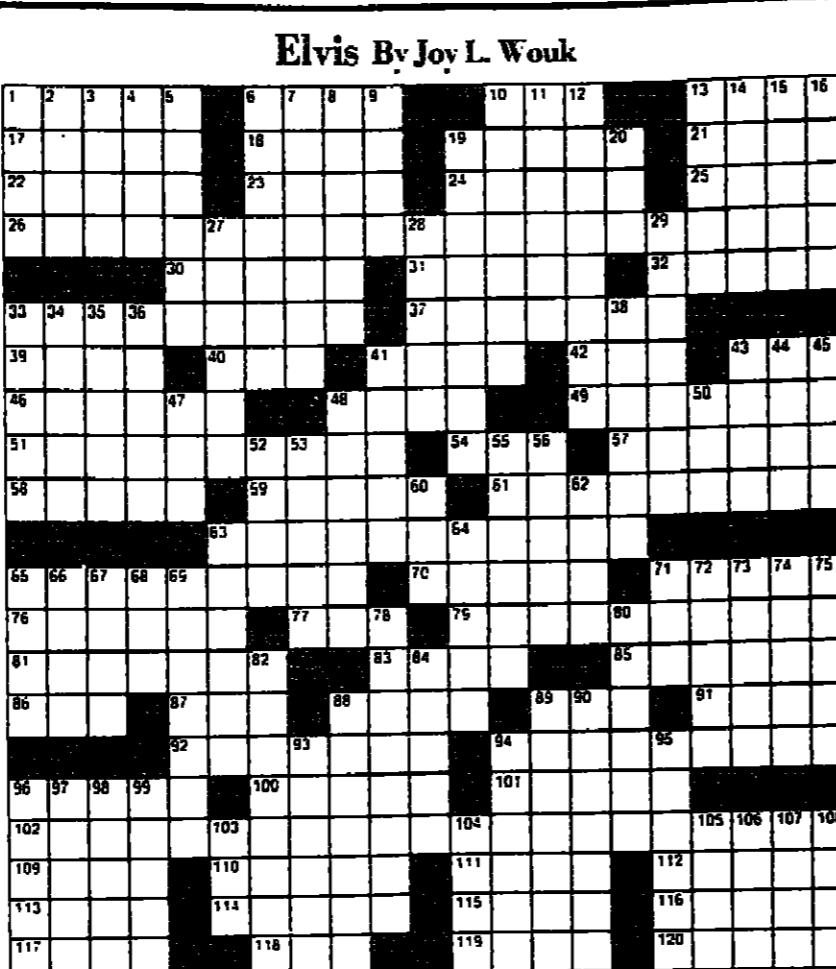
1 Molten-metal carrier
6 Memphis god
10 Parts of dolls.
13 Danish cape, with "The"
17 Oil
18 Hall in Hamburg
19 Snapshot
21 Londoner's subway
22 Third of a series
23 Pass receiver Collinsworth
24 Kind of quarter
25 Corrida sounds
26 Presley vending song: 1963
30 One of the Hebrides
31 Wylie's "The Orphan" —
32 Glacial ridge
33 Presley estate
37 Unfruitful
38 Peruvian clothing
40 Latin conjunctions
41 Anthropologist Margaret
42 She wrote "Delta of Venus"
43 Fannie follower

ACROSS

46 Colonel North
48 Legendary British king
49 Ecclesiast's covering
51 Rueful Presley song, 1961
54 Abdul-Jabbar's gp.
57 Takes care of "Paghacci" role
59 Got on 61 Perfect
63 Hopeful Presley song: 1968
65 Autonomous region of NW Italy
70 Indo-Iranian
71 Weights or weights
76 Team
77 H.S. V.I.P.'s
79 Presley arrival song: 1966
81 Excellent
83 Radio amateurs
85 Product resulting from cracking petroleum
86 Enzyme suffix

ACROSS

87 Ending denoting origin
88 Champagne town
89 Brazilian border river
91 Utah resort
92 Made ineffective
94 Giving-up Presley song: 1961
96 Algerian cavalryman
100 Onto
101 Qum native
102 Presley thoughtful question song: 1960
109 Rich source
110 Wimps' cousins
111 Strigiformes sound
112 Sister, to Cato
113 Tied
114 Key
115 Doree heroine
116 Battery terminal
117 Louis L'Amour's "The Haunted"
118 Dutch commune
119 Barrie pirate
120 Billiard stroke



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DOWN

1 Trademark
2 Senator Cranston
3 Attica division
4 Tamarrack part
5 Card game for two
6 Rodent robber-hoarder
7 Soup vessels
8 Brought into agreement
9 Diner order
10 What the Light Brigade did
11 Walk like a two-year-old

DOWN

12 Oppressive
13 Facing a glacier
14 Farmer opposed to Soviet collectivization
15 White poplar
16 Hamelin's river
17 Banana plant
18 Yoko
27 Edmonton hockey team
28 Studio feature
29 Come again
33 Intersecting vaults' edge

BOOKS

WAR GAMES: The Secret World of the Creators, Players, and Policy Makers Rehearsing World War III Today

By Thomas B. Allen. 402 pages. \$19.95. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Paul Bracken

THE nuclear war game — a simulated super-power conflict in which high-level players test war plans by means of computer analyses — is a part of the lore of the atomic age. Along with Dr. Strangelove and the "black bag" of war codes that accompanies the president, war games are the subject of fascination among people who concern themselves with the problems of national security and danger.

Public interest in the subject is different from that of the insider professionals who design these games. If Thomas B. Allen's book, "War Games," is a fair description of the war-gaming industry today, as I believe it is, inside this secret world, process dominates subject matter, and there is greater interest in perfecting arcane methods than in nailing down conclusions about preferred policies. More fundamentally, there is a kind of relaxed everydayness attached to the business, and a view that it is indeed

a business with marketing fads, competitive infighting and nasty comments about the field as a whole.

For insiders, war gaming develops a familiarity and routine that remind one more of managing a video store or cheese shop than of running a nuclear crisis.

Allen's book is an interesting account of war.

Allen lets us know. Current sophisticated thinking discounts the likelihood of the big war, and one of the problems in war gaming today is to get the game to go nuclear. Allen asserts that Pentagon games have to be rigged to get a nuclear escalation, and that one advantage of replacing human beings with role-playing computer programs is that escalation becomes much easier.

The strength of "War Games" lies in its insights, like the difficulty of getting human players on either the Soviet or American sides to initiate nuclear war. Games capture insights and experiences that are not written down anywhere else, so books such as this become important vehicles for communicating within the large defense establishment. In a Europe-

with war the Soviets detonate a high-altitude nuclear explosion, the radiation from which knocks out NATO's radios and radar. NATO then must negotiate in the blind, or escalate without knowing what's really going on. Or consider the Soviet nerve gas attack in a different war also played in Europe: "Very few of the base personnel had managed to get into their protective gear in time . . . " Both the command-and-control blackout problem and the inability of NATO forces to protect themselves from chemical attack are real concerns that might be ignored even more than they are if not for the forced attention arising from their examination in war games.

"War Games" is full of anecdotes, comments, digressions and after-hours gaming stories that are the best part of the book. These after-hours tales often contain much more interesting material than do the official game reports written within the bureaucracy. They give an intuitive feel for how people face what at bottom are impossible decisions, and they are not restricted to committee review as are official reports. Official committee reviews often have to remove all material conclusions that might be offensive, and they are dominated by consideration of process and method rather than subject.

Allen also does a good job of politely describing an all-too-common gaming phenomenon of the 1980s: the rigged game. Some games are designed by tame consultants to endorse pet Army or Navy views, the reward for which is often a consulting contract. Indeed, within the gaming industry there are some large annual simulations whose outcomes are so tightly controlled by their sponsors that they are widely viewed as advertising campaigns.

Thomas Allen's "War Games" may strike some as a bit disorganized, without an overarching theme connecting the scores of games and research centers that it describes. However, this is actually a feature of the gaming field in the 1980s, and is something the author cannot be faulted for. His book should be seen as an interesting update on a fascinating and important subject.

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SPORTS

The Battling Yankees: Nary a Good Word Yet From the Man at the Top

By Michael Martinez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lou Piniella's job appears safe — at least for today — but George Steinbrenner, who will ultimately decide the fate of the embattled Yankee manager, is offering neither a guarantee nor a prediction of the immediate future.

"I can't tell you what's going to happen because I don't know what will happen myself," Steinbrenner, the team's owner, said by telephone Thursday from Sarasota Springs, New York. "But I will say this: I don't like losing, and I won't let my team fall out of it."

Steinbrenner refused to address the conditions under which he might dismiss Piniella, but if the team slips too far back — perhaps by as few as four games — the owner would probably move swiftly toward a change.

Piniella and the Yankees refigured home early Thursday from a trip in which they lost eight of 10 games and fell from first place to third in the American League East, two and a half games behind the Toronto Blue Jays. But of equal concern was the status of Piniella, who upset Steinbrenner during the trip.

While refusing to specify Piniella's future for the remainder of the season, Steinbrenner conceded that he probably made a mistake by not forcing him to manage in the minors. He also said that Piniella, who retired as an active player after the 1984 season, was too close to his players.

"If I made a mistake," Steinbrenner said, "it was in not demanding that he manage in the minors. I may have done him a great disservice because of that, and maybe it's my fault. But if you're going to be the boss of a team, you cannot be one of the boys. You've got to do what needs to be done to win."

The Yankees began a three-game series Friday against Cleveland, but their stay at home will be brief. Tuesday, they start another trip, with stops in Seattle, Oakland and Anaheim, California, cities where they have met occasional trouble.

Their last trip was a disaster. They lost two of three to Cleveland, three of four to Detroit and were swept by Kansas City, stretching their losing streak to four games. In the midst of it all, they watched their owner and their manager con-

duct a public battle that has festered for more than a week.

Steinbrenner has still not forgotten him. He said Thursday that he remained "disappointed, but not angry" at Piniella for failing to be in his Cleveland hotel room to receive a phone call about a player move.

He said he was still waiting to hear the manager's explanation for his failure either to take the call or to return two messages from the owner.

Team sources said the owner had sent word to Piniella, in the form of a letter, that he was waiting for an apology and a reasonable explanation.

Asked whether he were willing to resume speaking with Piniella, Steinbrenner said: "Sure, but I'm not reaching out to call him. To this day, I have not heard one word from Lou Piniella. I'm still waiting for an explanation, but I haven't heard so much as a peep."

"I am more disappointed than angry. He says he's hurt. Well, I'm more hurt."

But Steinbrenner said his feelings over the incident would not be the reason he dismissed Piniella, if that is the course he eventually takes.

"If I were going to do it as punishment," he said, "I would have done it a month ago."

Steinbrenner also remains clearly perturbed over players' actions after his long statement last Saturday in Cleveland in which he said Piniella had called Mark Salas a "bum" and had charged that Rick Henderson was faking an injury.

Several players burned a copy of the statement, and Don Mattingly, after reading that the owner intended to step back from the daily operation of the team, said, "We like that."

"When they said that, it was like throwing down the gauntlet," Steinbrenner said. "To tell the owner to butt out? The guy who signs your paychecks? O.K., I say put your money where your mouth is. Prove it. Instead, they go out and blow four straight games."

Steinbrenner said he did not believe injuries were a legitimate excuse.

"Don't put it on injuries," he said. "We're just not playing like a baseball team. We're not playing well. Injuries have hurt, but we've got to be able to play with them. You've got to bear up."



NOW YOU SEE IT — The Brewers' Rob Deer steals second as Cal Ripken Jr. of the Orioles loses a throw from the plate.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Lewis: A Hit Single, but No World Record

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — He was going to be as big as Michael Jackson, according to his manager, but the boos in the Coliseum on that gold medal night in 1984 squashed that goal faster than you could say "Victory Tour."

To be sure, Carl Lewis had 500,000 copies of his single record, "Break It Up," in Europe this year, but to most Americans he is merely the last two words of the question, "What ever became of ... ?"

Only those persistent souls who follow the bouncing dental points of track and field know that Carl Lewis is still just about as big as Carl Lewis, which is not small matter.

He materialized Thursday in Indianapolis in a slightly fluffy cream-colored long-sleeved shirt, khaki pants and a wide leather belt with an animal's tooth hanging from the belt for decoration — a three-piece suit for Carl Lewis.

He has not been going out of his way to give interviews since 1984, when much of the American press made a very big thing about his taking only two long jumps on the night he won his gold medal, and waving a flag that seemed to fly into his hands much more conveniently, and posing for copyrighted photographs with a gold medal in his hand before he won anything.

That would be on top of his long jump, 100- and 200-meter relays and 400-meter relay gold medals in 1984, tying him with Jesse Owens for the most golds by one track and field athlete.

His first full album remains unmixed in the studio while Lewis prepares for Sunday and the world championships in Rome at the end of the month. All that is missing is a world record.

His best event is the long jump, which happens to have one of the most spectacular records in all of sports, the 29 feet, 2 1/2 inches Bob Beamon jumped in the rarified air of Mexico City in 1968.

Lewis has jumped 28-10 1/4, and as far as he is concerned, he jumped 30 feet one day in Indianapolis in 1982, but a judge insisted he had seen Lewis's toe extend past the foul line, even though no spike mark or scuff could be found.

Lewis, who will compete in the long jump and the 400-meter relay on Sunday afternoon, is 26 and has been a world-class competitor for nearly 10 years, with no end in sight. He is unbeaten in his last 50 long-jump meets.

He talked Thursday about competing a year or two beyond the Games in Seoul, South Korea, next year. Too many sprinters and leapers manage to keep their hamstrings limber in three different decades.

With the help of some arthroscopic surgery on his knee last summer, Lewis has survived long enough to charm away some of the bad rap and talk about trying for the gold in the 1,600-meter relay in Seoul, too.

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He passed up four chances to go for the record that night in August 1984. He had the gold medal with his first jump of 28-1/4 and fouled on his second, so he pulled off his warm-ups and watched the others fall short, while he saved himself for his fourth gold medal, in the 1,600-meter relay.

Fans who had paid as much as \$50 to watch Lewis jump for the footsteps of Bob Beamon booted from the stands, costing Lewis considerable money and considerable reputation.

"People in the stands said they didn't get their money's worth, and I could understand that," Lewis said, "but I didn't take the extra jumps because my legs were healthy."

His letdown in 1985 was understandable, and he injured his knee last year, but he said his attitude is better now, despite the death of his father this spring. An athlete and coach, Bill Lewis had been a rock for his three sons and one daughter.

"Since last November and December, most of the time I didn't even talk about it," said Carl Lewis. "Carol has had a very difficult time recovering. I am using everything as an inspiration. But it has been difficult. It has been difficult."

He said his body and his psyche were fine as he prepared to give Beamon another challenge.

And who knows? Given Carl Lewis's perseverance, the time is coming when Michael Jackson, wherever he is, just might daydream of being the next Carl Lewis.

Tigers Down Royals As Morris Finds Control of Pitches

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The Kansas City Royals didn't have much of a chance to extend their four-game winning streak once Jack Morris found out he was in control of all of his pitches.

"I just felt like if I kept throwing good I would win," Morris said after he pitched a five-hitter and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

struck out 11 as the Detroit Tigers beat the Royals, 4-1, Thursday night.

"It's the first time in a long time that I've thrown all four of my pitches and had a pretty good idea of where they were going," he said. "It was just a good night for me."

Morris, who walked only one, retired 16 consecutive batters from the second to the seventh inning.

He gave up a solo homer to Jim Eisenreich in the eighth, then retired the Royals in order in the ninth to put the Tigers within a half-game of first place Toronto in the American League East.

"He'll win a lot of the rest of the year," the Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, said of Morris. "Watch his numbers the rest of the year. You'll be impressed."

Anderson said pulling close to the Blue Jays means little because the two teams play seven times in the last 11 games, including a season-ending three-game series at Tiger Stadium.

"We've got seven games with them," Anderson said. "So either one of us is going to be ahead of the other a little here and there, and both will have a shot. No matter what happens here, it's going to come down to that."

Pat Shandor, who had three hits, including an RBI triple, said the Tigers had focused recently on the New York Yankees, whom Detroit beat in three out of four games last weekend. Now that the Tigers have completed the season series with New York, the focus is changing to Toronto.

"Everybody has been talking about the Yankees, but I've felt all along it could come down to that last week between us and Toronto," Sheridan said.

Angels 5, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Mike Witt collected his 14th victory and Dick Schofield went 3 for 4, carrying California. The Twins stranded 10 baserunners in the first six innings.

White Sox 10, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Dennis Hill came off the disabled list and smacked a three-run homer, and Fred Manrique and Gary Redus added home runs to power Chicago. Floyd Bannister pitched a six-hitter for Chicago. Phil Niekro, who came to Toronto from Cleveland Sunday, was the loser.

Phillies 4, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, Missouri, Rich Schu doubled home two runs with two out in the 13th to lift Philadelphia to its fifth consecutive victory. The Cardinals outfield did not have a putout in 11 innings, a major-league record.

Expos 9, Pirates 7: In Montreal, Dave Engle singled home the winning run against Pittsburgh in the seventh inning and Tim Wallach drove in five runs to take the National League lead in RBI with 99. Montreal's Tim Raines stole two bases to give him 500 career steals.

Cubs 7, Mets 5: In the National League, in Chicago, Jody Davis's two-run single off the glove of right fielder Darryl Strawberry snapped an eighth-inning tie and gave the Cubs a come-from-behind victory over New York.

Phillies 4, Braves 3: In San Diego, Chris Brown singled home the winning run against Pittsburgh in the seventh inning and Tim Wallach drove in five runs to take the National League lead in RBI with 99. Montreal's Tim Raines stole two bases to give him 500 career steals.

Giants 4, Braves 3: In San Francisco, Robby Thompson scored on an error by Houston shortstop Buddy Biancalana with two out in the 11th to give the Giants 500 career steals.

Reds 5, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Tracy Jones singled home two runs to highlight Cincinnati's five-run eighth inning. The Reds, who had lost six of the first seven games of an 11-game road trip, trailed 2-0 entering the eighth.

Padres 5, Braves 3: In San Diego, Chris Brown hit a three-run double to tie the score 3-3 and then scored the go-ahead run on Garry Templeton's double to highlight a five-run sixth inning against Atlanta.

Day Game Set For World Series

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a return to tradition, a World Series game is scheduled to be played during the day in the fall classic, Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth announced Thursday.

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struck out 11 as the Detroit Tigers beat the Royals, 4-1, Thursday night.

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Padres 5

POSTCARD

A Sip of Breaky Bottom

By Terry TRUCCO
New York Times Service

LEWES, England — Thirteen years ago Peter Hall, 43, who owns the Breaky Bottom Vineyard here in southeast England, got tired of raising pigs and decided to plant a crop. Strawberries and raspberries were "too boring," he said. So he planted four acres of grapes.

Between 1978 and 1981, only one crop survived the cold English summers, and that yielded just 3,000 bottles of wine. The sun shone long and hard in 1983, giving Hall a bumper crop sufficient for 20,000 bottles. In 1985, the weather turned chilly again and the vines refused to flower. "We got just 1,177 bottles," he said with a sigh.

Last year, however, he was up to 8,000 bottles, and this spring he optimistically planted two more acres 1.8 hectares.

"My mother's family comes from Burgundy, and I've always loved the idea of growing grapes," he said, uncorking a bottle of Breaky Bottom 1983 in his farmhouse kitchen. "I think difficult things are worth doing, and this is one of them."

During the last two decades, Britain has joined the ranks of the world's wine producers, with more than 300 vineyards, all in the south of England and in Wales. Of these, 134 make their own wine.

"The problem is they have to use precocious grapes because of the weather," said Hugh Johnson, author of "The World Atlas of Wine." "But growers here are extremely dedicated, and the wines have improved tremendously in the last five or six years."

With just 172,000 gallons (about 650,000 liters) of wine a year, Britain is not about to challenge the great wine-making regions of France. Yet annual production is now sufficient for this country to be officially recognized as a wine-making nation by the European Community. A few vineyards even export, mainly to West Germany, Singapore and Japan.

"In terms of area, English vineyards have multiplied fivefold in 20 years," said Geoffrey Bond, of the English Vineyards' Association. "And there is every sign that they will double in the next 10."

In the old stone barn where he makes his wine, Hall stood before a big fiberglass vat and filled a glass with pale gold sauvignon. He

also has several vats of unbottled Müller-Thurgau 1986, a slightly more robust white wine. Together with Reichensteiner, these are the most popular English wines.

Almost all English wines are white. Of those, the most popular grape varieties are German (though critics insist that growing conditions have imparted a distinct English flavor). The latitude is the same as the great German wine regions, and the medium-sweet German taste appealed to many of Britain's pioneer grape growers.

Hall's experiences with grape strains seem fairly typical of most small growers here. He began by planting almost all Müller-Thurgau, because of its proven success in England. Hall's Müller-Thurgau failed to flower. But his tiny crop of sauvignon, a French and American hybrid popular in upstate New York, produced abundant fruit after just two years. In 1983 he replaced most of his Müller-Thurgau vines with sauvignon.

He also keeps a token row of pinot noir as a salute to his French ancestors. "But we could never make red wine here. The sun isn't strong enough, and it's just too cold."

"Pity the poor Mayans," he said. For more than 100 years, he said, "cultists have been deriving all sorts of predictions and occult meanings from their calendar."

But many people are expected to act on Arguelles' predictions, set forth in his book "The Mayan Factor — Path Beyond Technology" and widely publicized in astrological magazines. Gatherings are expected at sites that are sacred or revered among them are Mount Shasta in California, sacred to local Indian tribes; Niagara Falls; Grand Canyon; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; and Teotihuacan, the ancient city dominated by pyramids near Mexico City.

In a recent telephone interview, Arguelles said that he knew of plans for observances in many other parts of the world, including a dozen in Australia, notably at Ayer's Rock, which is revered by the aborigines.

According to Arguelles, Sunday marks the beginning of the end of the final epoch in both the Aztec and Mayan calendars.

The present epoch in the Mayan time scale, Bakun 13, ends in 2012. Each Bakun lasts almost four centuries, and many scholars agree that, according to Mayan legend, each previous Bakun has terminated in some form of universal disaster. According to Aztec tradition, Edward Calnek of the University of Rochester, a leading authority on the Aztec calendar, the world is now living in the Age of the Fifth Sun.

Because the industry is new and precarious, English wines tend to be rather expensive, costlier than comparable German wines.

Most small wine makers like Hall, sell from their homes. Fortnum & Mason, the London department store, and several London wine bars carry Breaky Bottom. The rest of his stock is sold to friends and longtime customers.

Waiting for the Beginning of the End

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hoping to participate in a historic turning of the tide in human affairs — or at least in an unusual communal experience — people across the United States as well as in some other countries are planning to watch the sunrise Sunday from sites of great scenic beauty or religious significance.

Chief architect of the gatherings is Jose Arguelles, of Boulder, Colorado. Citing Mayan and Aztec calendars, he says that Sunday marks the start of a quarter-century in which the Earth may shake its asunder unless enough of its inhabitants marshal their collective spiritual will or "harmonic convergence" to neutralize the vibration.

The Earth, he says, is seized with a "fever" induced by the arms race and other effects of modern science and technology. He urges a reversion to the Mayan views of the cosmos and of nature, which he believes are far closer to the truth than those of modern science.

Michael Coe, a professor of anthropology at Yale and a specialist in Mayan culture, dismissed Arguelles' predictions as "totally crackpot."

"Pity the poor Mayans," he said. For more than 100 years, he said, "cultists have been deriving all sorts of predictions and occult meanings from their calendar."

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People in New York's Central Park join hands in anticipation of an historic event.

the four previous ages having ended in some catastrophe.

One was terminated by a rain of fire, another by a great flood. One was destroyed by a great wind, and another ended when jaguars devoured everyone. The Age of the Fifth Sun was inaugurated in the Aztec year 13-Reed, or A.D. 1011, when the god-like figure Quetzalcoatl founded Teotihuacan. According to Calnek, the Aztecs believed that the Age of the Fifth Sun would end in great movements of the Earth, or earthquakes.

Arguelles, an art historian trained at the University of Chicago, bases his theories in part on the Aztec belief that their history ran in 52-year cycles. If the world was to come to an end, the Aztecs said, it would do so at the end of such a cycle. And if Quetzalcoatl returned, as they expected, he would do so at such a time.

The year 1519, when Cortes landed at the first Europeans came at the end of a 52-year cycle. That unversed Montezuma II, the Aztec ruler, and led many of his subjects to suspect Cortes was Quetzalcoatl.

Since then, Arguelles reckons, there have been nine 52-year cycles, the last one to end Sunday. The number nine is especially significant, he said, because those early Americans believed there were nine levels of the underworld through which the dead must descend.

Furthermore, Cortes landed on the day the Aztecs called 1 Reed in the year 1 Reed; the date will occur Sunday. Not only may the world be in for trouble but, he says, the return of Quetzalcoatl may be imminent.

Although the meetings have largely been inspired by the predictions of Arguelles, many participants emphasize spiritual revival, rather than fears of world destruction. A New York group says that the goal is "to bless and heal Planet Earth, to unite with all of life, and to raise the human spirit through a single collective human experience."

Arguelles wrote that the "vibratory infrastructure" holding the Earth together is in a condition of intense fever called resonant dissonance." Influences such as the arms race and insults to the environment could cause the breakup of the Earth "into smaller bodies not unlike the asteroid belt."

This can be averted, he said, by "harmonic convergence" achieved in "a synchronized collective of human beings" through which "the possibility of a New Heaven and a New Earth is fully present."

In that new Earth, he said: "The foundations of the mental house imprinted with the names of Descartes, Newton, Galileo and Copernicus will dissolve" and people will live as the Mayans did. "We shall allow ourselves to subsist comfortably in small bioregional groups," he said, "strong together as information nodes on a communications system that has finally dispensed with wires."

Other specialists in Aztec and Mayan culture have questioned Arguelles' theories.

Anthony F. Aveni, of Colgate University, likened them to other "end-of-the-world" movements, many of which were based on predictions of a second coming of Christ or an apocalyptic end of the world.

Vincent H. Mansmann, of Dartmouth College, who has specialized in computer analysis of the Mayan calendar, questioned the significance of Sunday, but said Thursday was the day the Mayans would begin the 260-day cycle of their religious calendar, a cycle common to all cultures in the Central American region.

Arguelles said in an interview that he was not surprised to find that academic specialists rejected his ideas. They look at the Mayans in terms of the past, he said, whereas he considers them in the context of the present.

His research has been based, he added, on "harmonic mathematics and a galactic perspective." While Bakun 13 does not end until 2012, he said he sees "the buildup of a harmonic wave that will break

Aug. 16."

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